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JPRS 81870

28 September 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2396

19980917 103



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28 September 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2396

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Kon Tum Battlefield

BK170332 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas
on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 3 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese Le Duan troops on a road leading from (Blei Phoc) to (Blei Lang), killing one enemy, wounding three others and seizing an AK, 250 rounds and 4 rucksacks. On 12 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Kon Chong) to (Kon Long), killing three enemy troops and wounding another. The enemy troops hit a landmine planted by the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on a road north of (Blei Phleng), suffering three killed and five wounded. The guerrillas also seized 4 weapons, 50 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of materiel. On 27 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas destroyed an enemy truck on Route 14, killed five Vietnamese troops aboard the truck, wounded three others and seized 4 AK's, an M-79, an AK-54, 134 AK rounds and 16 grenades.

In summary, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 24 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed a truck and seized 11 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK191251 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 7 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan position at (Mo Pong) west of (Puoc Tuk), killing seven enemy troops, wounding three others. They seized 9 AK's, 128 AK rounds, 7 hand grenades, a radio set and a quantity of medicine and materiel.

On 11 and 13 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops in a plantation of (Plei Krang) hamlet along (O Kleh) stream and at (O Ae Treh) west of (Ple Mae), killing six enemy troops, wounding eight others and seizing three AK's, five rucksacks and a quantity of materiel. On the same day, they attacked a Vietnamese jeep at a crossroad between Pleiku and Cheo Reo and attacked enemy troops near (Chi Se) hill, destroying the jeep and killing two Vietnamese troops. The enemy troops hit punji stakes planted by the guerrillas on (Chik Nor) hill north of Pleiku, suffering one killed and three wounded. The Dega-Fulro guerrillas also seized two weapons and a quantity of files and materiel.

On 21 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops patrolling the area south of (Buon Blich) hamlet, killing three of them and wounding two others.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 35 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed a jeep and a quantity of materiel and seized two pistols, nine AK's, a radio set, five rucksacks and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Activities

BK220527 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

Dega-Fulro guerrillas 3-6 June attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at positions south of (Buon Ale'a), east of (Buon Me Thuot) and along (Sam Ya) route killing six enemy soldiers and wounding two others, at (Chi Tongvech) hill, a Vietnamese soldier was killed and three others were wounded when they stepped on the Dega-Fulro spikes. The guerrillas also destroyed two barracks and seized 5 AK's and 25 rounds of ammunition, 3 AR-15's and 185 rounds of ammunition, 5 rucksacks, and a quantity of medicine.

On 11, 13 June the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers east of (Ea Khim) hamlet and at (Buon N'tris) killing six and wounding five others. They also destroyed a barrack and seized 7 AK's and 145 rounds of ammunition, a wristwatch and 7 rucksacks.

On 17, 18 June the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck near (Buon On) and (Buon Chuk) hamlets killing 16 soldiers, wounding 4 others and seizing 4 AR-15's and 70 rounds of ammunition and 5 rucksacks.

The Dega-Fulro guerrillas 23-27 June attacked the Vietnamese at positions north of (Chi Kok) hill and north of Ban Me Thuot town, killing seven enemy soldiers and wounding a number of others. A company commander and seven soldiers surrendered with their arms to the guerrillas who also seized 2 AK's and 60 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 50 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a depot, 2 barracks and a quantity of materiel, and seized 14 AK's, 7 AR-15's, 12 rucksacks, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. Eight enemy soldiers also surrendered to the guerrillas.

Dalat Battlefield

BK210453 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Dalat battlefield:

The Dega-Fulro guerrillas 7-10 June attacked the Le Duan enemy forces in (Katin) village, 50 kilometers east of Dalat, and in (Bun Vinh) east of Dalat, killing eight soldiers, wounding six others, destroying three rest houses and seizing three AK's, 65 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of medicine.

On 10, 16 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan enemy positions at (Dam Po) east of Dalat, and east of (Raluc) village, killing 17 enemy soldiers, wounding 11 others and seizing 3 AK's and 550 rounds, 2 AR-15's and 40 rounds, a radio receiver, 9 rucksacks and 2 wristwatches.

On 19 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemies at (Kraing Gok) south of Dalat, killing 7 soldiers, wounding 9 others and seizing 5 AK's and 80 rounds.

Altogether the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 50 Le Duan enemy soldiers, destroyed 3 rest houses and a quantity of materiel, and seized 11 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a radio receiver, 9 rucksacks, 2 wristwatches and a quantity of ammunition and materiel on the Dalat battlefield.

Further on Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK050302 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 6 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked a truck carrying Vietnamese soldiers on Route 2 from the (Buon Don) position to Ban Me Thuot, killing 8 and wounding 10 Vietnamese soldiers. Four AK's and 105 rounds of ammunition, a map and a quantity of medicine were seized. On the same day, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas also attacked the Vietnamese enemies east of (Yang Rot) position killing three and wounding five.

On 10 and 13 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese at (Lem Yang) hamlet, (Niek Rong) position, (Chamka Ruong) position and at

(Iek Lay) hamlet, killing 12 and wounding 10 Vietnamese soldiers including a lieutenant. Seven AK's and 75 rounds of ammunition, an AR-15 and 35 rounds of ammunition, were also seized.

On 17 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan east of (Buon Eatoun) hamlet and north of (Buon Don) position killing 6 and wounding 11 and seizing 3 AK's and 50 rounds of ammunition and an AR-15 and 30 rounds of ammunition.

On 23 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers near (Trapeang Chit Troch) and at (Chamka Ruong) position killing nine and seizing two AR-15's and 5 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 74 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers including a lieutenant and seized 14 AK's, 4 AR-15's, a map and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

More on Kon Tum Combat

BK060322 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

Dega-Fulro guerrillas 7-15 July attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at positions north of (Lang) and west of (Kuan Loc) hamlets killing 8 and wounding 5 for a total of 13 Vietnamese casualties. They also seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition.

CSO: 4212/31

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF NEW HANOI POLICE UNIT REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jul 82 pp 1,3

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Dang Luc: "Public Security Warriors"]

[Text] I arrived at the Hanoi Criminal-Public Security Police Bureau at 0640 hours, 50 minutes before the beginning of the work day. But when I arrived the men had formed into groups to go to their areas of operation to carry out the day's plan, which had just been disseminated.

Captain Nguyen Dinh Thanh, deputy head of the Criminal Affairs Police Bureau, directly commanded the unit. He said, regretting on my behalf:

"I wish you had arrived a little earlier. You would have met a work team which achieved merit last night. More precisely, four hours ago" Thanh smiled and continued, "They should have been able to rest a few more hours but because of the requirements of the case, although they had to stay up all night, this morning they only had time to eat a few bowls of rice before returning to their area of operation."

As he was talking Thanh had to turn around because a clear message came in over the radio: "Z1 calling 01! Z1 calling 01! The boat has arrived at the wharf!"

Thanh picked up the microphone and replied, "01 reads you clearly! Z1, spring the trap!" As he spoke he used a pen to mark on a large-scale map spread out before him.

After Z1 reported the other groups called the command post to report the results of their force deployments.

During the recent period, due to close cooperation among the sectors and the bringing into play of the enthusiasm and mastership role of the masses in the movement to protect the security of the homeland, and due to the efforts of the public security forces, the backbone forces of which are the criminal affairs police forces, the activities of criminals in Hanoi have noticeably declined.

To limit and stop their activities, the Hanoi public security forces decided to set up a special criminal affairs police unit made up of men who have a sense of responsibility, are brave, have pure moral qualities, and are skilled professionally. The unit is equipped with mobile facilities and the most rapid means of

communication. Its objective is to discover and promptly suppress all criminal activities, and contribute to improving order and security in the city.

"When the board of directors directly assigned me to command that special criminal affairs police unit I was very worried, for it was a very difficult mission, and 90 percent of its members were young policemen who could not be very experienced. But their feats of arms during the first days of the unit's existence soon dispelled my worries." Captain Thanh smiled broadly and continued, "Now you have many stories to write!"

Because of the letters sent in by the masses, the unit's duty officer's log, and the brief meetings with the unit members, the unit's extremely urgent, resourceful, and brave activities practically appear before my eyes.

An Order to Pursue and the Prey Falls Into the Trap

The clock said 2030 hours. The street was crowded with passers-by. From the end of Pho Giac Lane a man furtively looked around, then merged with the crowd of people going in the direction of the railroad station. As if by chance he bent over to fix the strap on his sandal, then quickly looked behind him. About 10 steps away three youths, with their arms around one another and laughing and talking, were strolling along as if paying no attention to the things around them. The man was relieved, and went on his way.

-- "Do you have a light?"

The man, who was engrossedly walking along, reluctantly stopped and handed a lighted cigarette to the three youths standing before him.

Pow! All of a sudden the man was knocked down. However, he was able to pull out a knife and tried with all his might to stab one of them in the back. But his knife was knocked away and he was handcuffed.

The man was none other than the "king of executioners." The order to urgently pursue him was sent to all points last year.

By the time he was 10 years old he knew how to blow smoke rings and was a connoisseur of alcoholic spirits. He ignored all advice given by his family, teachers, and friends. He ran away from his home in Vinh Phu to live as a vagabond. He became a thief and mugger. As impudent and foolhardy as a hungry animal, he often put a dagger point to the neck of a cohort and robbed him. Once, during a single night in Hanoi he stole five bicycles and stole a pistol from a military hospital for use in future robberies. By the time he was 32 years old he had been arrested for robbery 11 times and four times he was brought before the bar of justice for sentencing. His longest sentence was 20 years in prison.

Every time he went to a reform camp was educated and was provided every opportunity to reform himself, but he would have no part of it. On 5 February 1982 he once again escaped from camp. Soon after he escaped from the camp he and his cohorts resumed their murders and robberies in Vinh Phu.

As long as he remained outside the law the lives and property of many people were threatened! That thought made the members of the special criminal affairs police unit determined to, by all means, go to his hiding places and promptly track down and arrest him.

Immediately after the order was received, Second Lieutenant Vu Manh Thai was sent to reconnoiter those places in order to grasp the situation. Within 2 days, after studying and sifting through 250 sources of information, the men found the criminal's hideout.

A plan was drafted and quickly implemented, as described above. Within less than 2 minutes the "king of executioners," whose real name was Tran Dinh Dung, was handcuffed and lying in a police car.

A threat to law-abiding people was removed.

After he was preliminarily interrogated and a report was made out, the criminal was transferred to the investigation element for interrogation, at the conclusion of which a bell rang. Another work day had begun.

It was past 2200 hours, but the snack bar on Minh Khai Street was still crowded with customers. Beside the door sat a man wearing a cloth cap with a long bill and with long hair that nearly hid his face exhaled cigarette smoke and looked around as if he were looking for someone. When two customers sitting beside him paid their bill and left, two other customers came in and sat down in the seats that had just been vacated. When the man paid the owner and was about to stand up the two customers who had just come in grabbed his arms and pushed him down, thus preventing him from pulling out the gun he had concealed in his clothing and putting up a fight. The startled customers soon understood that the man was a professional hooligan who was the object of a manhunt and had been arrested by an undercover team of the special criminal affairs police force.

The arrested man was Hoang Quoc Tuan, alias "Tuan Soan," one of three criminals who during the night had committed armed robbery at No 3 Dai Co Viet Street. He had fired three shots at the home owner in making his escape. Luckily his bullets were wide of the mark, for otherwise he would have owed a blood debt.

Like Tran Dinh Dung, Tuan passed up all education and assistance by his school, ignored the advice and the misery of his family, and traveled along the path of crime, which began with an undisciplined life with some friends and a taste for absurd clothing styles and crazy dances to decadent music tapes surreptitiously brought in from the southern provinces. A life of play and greed requires money, so he began an insane life of crime. The revolver he used to commit his crimes was bought from the person who sold the dance music tapes. Once he used that gun to shoot at public security policemen who were doing their duty and were about to arrest him. By the time he was 20, Tuan had been arrested five times and was once sentenced to jail for robbery.

The reconnaissance unit of the criminal affairs police unit had to spend a lot of effort in locating his hideout. After that, other hooligans on the wanted list, such as Hien Xech, Tuan Cu, Hung Vit, etc., fell into the net of the law. The city's garbage was gradually being swept up.

From Suspicious Acts to Closing Off the Loopholes

It was 0300 hours and the streets were practically deserted.

At the Thong Nhat Bicycle Factory, the a person carrying a rifle went in and out of the gate several times. From afar the reconnaissance team of the special criminal affairs police detachment in Dong Da Precinct recognized Nguyen Van Tru, a factory guard, in the light given off by the security lights. At the same time, they noted shadows surreptitiously and hastily moving about within the factory's gates. The reconnaissance team held a brief meeting, then deployed a formation and set an ambush.

A moment later Tru, who had, rifle in hand, been marching to and fro in front of the gate, again turned and went inside. From inside the gate, four other were with carrying out all sorts of things. The ambush team rushed up, caught them in the act, and confiscated on the spot 31 pairs of bicycle rims. They were Tran The Ngu, Tran Van Dai, and Nguyen Van Tru -- security personnel -- and Trinh Van Quang and Dang Quang Truong, who were workers.

After interrogating them we also arrested Nguyen Quang Hoa -- a factory security guard -- and Le Cong Binh.

Faced with clear-cut evidence, they had to confess. Taking advantage of an opening between the roof and the wall, they had many times had someone climb into the electroplating department and pass rims through the window. Meanwhile, armed security guards were patrolling on the outside to serve as sentries for the gang of thieves! Within a period of 6 months -- until they were caught -- the gang, by using that scheme, carried out five robberies, each time stealing 30 to 40 pairs of bicycle rims. Every time the rims were taken directly to Truong's house and were then taken away to be sold.

In the course of that incident we also learned of the theft of more than 20 kilograms of nickel last year by two workers in the department.

That case helped the Thong Nhat Bicycle Factory realize some shortcomings in its product management and in its management of cadres and workers. The public security sector also learned a lesson regarding the selection of people to protect the organs and enterprises, in order to take prompt steps to overcome the loss of state materials and goods.

There is yet another story.

It was in the afternoon. Because of the early summer heat the snack bar on D.V. street was even more crowded. In a corner of the snack bar two people in military uniforms but without stars on their caps furtively looked around while discussing

something between themselves. The two stood up at the same time and walked out, taking along a satchel. Because of their professional experience, the two plain-clothesmen of the special criminal affairs police force who were present paid attention and were determined to investigate. Just as they thought, those two people intended to engage in illegal livelihood. They were Nguyen Nang Chien, a medical corpsman at clinic X, and Vu Quoc Son, who worked in school T. They had in their possession 10 bottles of ethel alcohol worth 80,000 dong which they had taken from the organ to sell.

The lives and property of innocent people would be in jeopardy if the ethel alcohol fell into the hands of bad people.

Because of their sense of responsibility and strong consciousness, they were unwilling to ignore suspicious acts. Within only a short period of time after being founded the special criminal affairs police unit uncovered many instances of bad people in a number of organs and enterprises colluding or stealing state goods and materials, and slipping them to the outside.

Their accomplishments have contributed very positively to uncovering and closing off the holes which the worms have bored and which have harmed socialist property.

They Had to Defend Themselves

After being relieved, Leu Tho Chung, Tran Ngoc Dung, Tong Van De, and Hoang Viet (of the Dong Da special criminal affairs police detachment of Dong Da Precinct) went home.

For nearly a month now they follow one another, shift after shift, with no days off. A night off, like that night, was truly precious to them. But when passing by the Vinh Ho collective housing area they spotted at the head of housing row E5 four people who were gathered together discussing something in an unnatural manner. Suspicious, the policemen immediately pulled up to question them. None of the four had any personal identity papers. When they were searched, a pipe wrench and a book of bicycle registration forms were confiscated. They turned out to be people who specialized in stealing and selling bicycles. When their houses were searched that night we confiscated seven intact bicycles and four recently stolen bicycles were being taken apart so that they could be taken away and sold. After continuing to interrogate them, we found a number of other stolen bicycles.

After they had filled out paper work and turned over the evidence and the accused to another unit, it was nearly morning.

That was not the first time the members of the special criminal affairs police unit had achieved merit after working hours. At about 2200 hours a few days before the Thong Nhat train from the south had not yet been given the signal to enter the station and had slowed stop and come to a halt in front of the gate of Lenin Park. Two unit members, Do Dinh Dang and Nguyen Van Khue, were passing by after having attended a night supplementary education class. From a dark corner of the park four people ran across the road and up to the train. Two of them jumped aboard, while the two others stood on the street, their backs to each other, to serve as lookouts.

Seeing that situation, the two policemen realized what was going on immediately and crossed over to the other part of the road, to where the two people were standing.

"Let us see your papers!" Comrade Dang had not finished speaking when one of two suddenly pulled out a bayonet and pointed it at him. As quickly as a squirrel, Dang leaned to one side and kicked the man's hand. The bayonet was knocked against the train's frame and made a clunking sound. Dang pulled out his pistol and the four quickly ran away.

Dang and Khue, forgetting their fatigue, ran after them. When they failed to obey his command to halt, Dang had to fire a warning shot, then aimed at the leg of one of them and pulled the trigger. When they heard the gunfire, the people rushed up and captured them.

The person who was wounded was Pham Gia Tuan who, along with his cohorts Dang Kim Thanh, Nguyen Van Thanh, and Dang Van Thang, specialized in thievery. They had intended to jump aboard the train to steal the passengers' luggage, but before they could act they fell into the net of the law, due to the vigilance and strong sense of responsibility of two members of the special criminal affairs police force.

Thus no matter where they are, and no matter when, they cannot forget that they are people's public security policemen. Not shirking from hardship and danger, every day and every hour they must be in contact with the underworld element of society. They also must be brave in defending themselves from the influence of many terrible forces of the negative phenomena.

The criminals aim at them not only with daggers and bullets but also with seductions. Once a policeman working alone at night arrested a girl who was very stylishly dressed and had in her possession many black market goods. En route back to headquarters she moved over close to him and said "Here are my goods and my body. Do with them what you wish, provided that you will then let me go."

Her seductive voice and the smell of perfume radiating from her made him feel disgusted. He was so angry that he shook, for he felt that he had been abused, but he struggled to control himself, calmly warned her, and continued toward headquarters.

At the Hang Thanh bus station two policemen -- Tin and Tuyet -- in a reconnaissance team caught Nguyen Van Khanh in the act of snatching a hand bag from a passenger. They took him back to headquarters. When they passed a deserted area Nguyen Thi Mai, Khanh's sister, pressed 200 dong in their hands, hoping that they would allow Khanh to escape.

Similarly, Van, Thuan, and Khai arrested Vu Van Hung for committing an illegal act. He immediately took off his Seiko watch and offered it to them but was unable to seduce the honest, brave policemen. There are many other similar stories. In the special criminal affairs police unit there are many other examples of beauty and money failing to buy the pure virtue of the public security cadres and men.

They have bravely defeated criminals with many sophisticated, wily schemes. They have also defended themselves in struggles that often are no less fierce and complicated.

5616

CSO: 4209/488

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' PUBLISHES CORRECTION TO SMUGGLING REGULATION

BK101024 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 4

["Correction to the Regulation on Penalties Against Speculation, Smuggling, the Manufacture of Fake Goods, and Illegal Businesses"]

[Text] Please correct articles 6 and 11 of the "Regulation on Penalties Against Speculation, Smuggling, the Manufacture of Fake Goods, and Illegal Businesses" on page 1 of the issue printed in Hanoi on 13 July 1982 to read as follows:

Article 6: Offenses in connection with the operation of illegal businesses.

1. Whoever operates a business without a license or exceeds the license specifications, evades taxes, refuses to post prices, increases prices higher than those posted, fails to register a trademark, uses trademarks illegally or resorts to various tricks to deceive state organs and consumers will be subjected to reeducation without confinement from 3 months to 2 years or will be imprisoned from 3 months to 2 years and be fined three times the value of the goods captured.

2. Those committing offenses under serious circumstances, as defined in Item 1, article 9 of this regulation, will be imprisoned from 1-5 years and be fined 3-5 times the value of the goods captured.

Article 11: Circumstances which permit the handling of a case through administrative procedures.

Minor offenses which are not serious enough to merit being brought before a court in accordance with various articles on criminal cases in this regulation will be punished with administrative measures in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4209/494

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES CRIMINAL'S EXECUTION

BK170412 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82, p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Hanoi municipal council for the execution of the court's sentences on 17 August publicly executed Tran Van Hung (alias Hung Hanh) before a large number of people. Tran Van Hung, 27, residing at house No 27 on Thuan Hoa Alley, Gia Lam Town, was a professional hooligan who had earned his living by thievery and burglary. He had practiced thievery and burglary since his childhood and had plunged himself further and further onto this criminal path. He had been punished many times by local administrative echelons and the people. During the period 1972-80 alone, he was arrested seven times on charges of theft and jailbreaking. Almost all the burglaries masterminded by him had been organized in a sophisticated and brutal manner with the aims of stealing the property of the state and the people and undermining public order and security. There had been 13 cases of theft of state property masterminded by him, causing great losses.

To deal with his crimes, in August 1981 the Hanoi municipal people's court opened a hearing to publicly try Tran Van Hung and sentenced this hooligan to death. On 20 February 1982 the supreme people's court upheld the initial sentence handed down by the Hanoi municipal people's court and allowed Tran Van Hung to plead to the chairman of the Council of State for a pardon. Pending the court's process, on the night of 22 March 1982 he strangled an inmate to death and then dug his way through a prison wall and broke open a prison lock in an escape attempt.

The large crowd witnessing the execution of Tran Van Hung highly praised the state law and asked for continued harsh punishment of those stubborn hooligans, thieves and robbers who refuse to repent.

CSO: 4209/494

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BEN TRE TROOPS RECRUITMENT--More than 2,400 youths in Ben Tre Province were selected and have left for military service. The province's military draft council, the fatherland front and mass organizations have organized study activities to encourage the local people and youths to report for military service. They have also sent cadres to various districts to supervise troop recruitment. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4209/494

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

POL GENERAL DEPARTMENT IMPORTS SOVIET OIL

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 4

[National News Briefs column: "POL General Department Fulfills Plan to Import and Supply the Various Kinds of POL"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of the year the POL General Department of the Ministry of Supply attained 51 percent of its annual plan regarding the importing and supplying of POL.

The POL ports safely unloaded 46 tankers, 43 of which belonged to the Soviet Union and 3 of which belonged to Vietnam and participated in transporting the POL. In comparison to the same period last year, the number of days on which ships were unloaded rapidly increased and the number of days on which ships were unloaded slowly greatly declined.

5616

CSO: 4209/483

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

TRUONG CHINH GREETES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent greetings to the Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of the Provisional Military Administration Council on the eighth anniversary of the revolution day of Ethiopia. In his message, President Truong Chinh praised the Ethiopian peoples glorious achievements over the past eight years of national construction and defence. These successes, he pointed out, together with an active foreign policy against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism have raised socialist Ethiopia's prestige in Africa, the Non-Aligned Movement and in the world. As comrade-in-arms of the fraternal Ethiopian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the latter's great successes in defending national independence and sovereignty and in building a prosperous country along the socialist path. President Truong Chinh wished for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, on this occasion. [Text] [OW11513 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Sep 82]

NICARAGUAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--National Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega, on the anniversary of the Sandinista People's Army. General Van Tien Dung said in his message: "The Sandinista People's Army, whose core was the insurgent forces formed against Yankee aggression half a century ago by national hero General Augusto Cesar Sandino, has been tempered in the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. It fought courageously and led the Nicaraguan revolution to the victory on July 19, 1979, and has, ever since, loyally guarded the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary gains and their national independence." Van Tien Dung wished the Sandinista People's Army constant development so as to join the entire Nicaraguan people in foiling all acts of aggression and sabotage by imperialism and its agents, ensuring the success of national reconstruction. [Text] [OW151822 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 15 Sep 82]

JAMAICAN PNP CONGRESS GREETINGS--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent greetings to the 44th Congress of the People's National Party [PNP] of Jamaica. The message says: "The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam highly value the efforts and achievements

made by your party in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism to defend Jamaica's independence, national sovereignty and natural resources. May your party's congress record fine success to ensure new victories for the struggle of the Jamaican people for peace, freedom, democracy and happiness and to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We sincerely thank the PNP, the progressive forces and the people of Jamaica for their warm support for the Vietnamese people's just cause in building their country and defending it from Chinese expansionism and hegemony. May the friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two parties and between the people of Vietnam and Jamaica further consolidate and develop." [Text] [OW151828 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 15 Sep 82]

ARMY COLLEGE NAMED--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--The Army Officers' Technical College was named after Wilhelm Pieck, the first chairman of the German Democratic Republic, at a ceremony held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. The ceremony was attended by Major General Le Van Tri, director of the general technical department of the Vietnam People's Army, and other senior officers representing the Defence Ministry and the city garrison. Also present were a delegation of the GDR Defence Ministry led by Major General Werner Otto, deputy general inspector of the GDR National People's Army, on a visit to Vietnam; the GDR charge d'affaires A.I., Joachim Elsner; and the acting military attache of the GDR Embassy, Navy Captain Malfred Tille. Major General Le Van Tri read a decision to this effect by the Vietnamese defence minister, and said that the college had received effective assistance from the GDR Defence Ministry. He praised the increasing solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, and extended sincere gratitude to the GDR for its wholehearted assistance to Vietnam. Major General Werner Otto read a message of congratulations from GDR Defence Minister General Heinz Hoffmann, which said among other things that the naming of the college after the late chairman Wilhelm Pieck was "a symbol of close fraternity between the two peoples and armies." [Text] [OW170805 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/370

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON STUDY OF FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS RESOLUTION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 1-3

[VCP Central Committee Directive No 04-CT/TW, dated 15 May 1982: "On the Political Activity Cycle to Study and Discuss the Implementation of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] The Central Committee political report unanimously improved by the Party Congress stated that "Following the Fifth Party Congress a profound political education campaign will be carried out throughout the Party which will make study of the Congress documents the method for educating cadres and party members regarding the Party's lines and policies, carry out strict self-criticism and criticism, criticize incorrect thoughts, and strengthen the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility of Communist Party members in view of the new situation and mission."

1. Implementing the Resolution of the Party Congress, while at the same time positively preparing for the second cycle of party organization congresses at the various levels, the Secretariat has adopted the policy of carrying out a political activity campaign to enable the entire Party to fully understand the Congress documents and discuss the full implementation of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and transform the party resolutions into revolutionary reality.

The requirements of the revolutionary activity campaign are to:

- a. Enabling the cadres and party members, especially the leadership cadres and the management cadres of the echelons and sectors, to unify their knowledge of, have a high degree of unanimity toward, the basic contents of the Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and criticize viewpoints contrary to the lines and policies of the Party.
- b. On that basis, profoundly reviewing the situation of the movement in the localities, sectors, and basic-level units and the leadership of the party organizations in those places; isolating lessons learned from experience; and strengthening the solidarity, and bolstering the offensive revolutionary will, sense of responsibility, and work ability, of cadres and party members.
- c. Setting forth practical action programs in the localities, sectors, and basic-level units, with effective measures, in order to resolve the urgent economic and

social problems at the present time, in order to victoriously implement the resolutions of the Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee and overcome the mistakes and deficiencies.

2. The contents of the political activity campaign:

a. Study in order to grasp the contents of the Congress documents and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee; confirm the correctness of the lines of the Fourth Party Congress on the basis of evaluating our country's situation in the recent period, as concluded by the Fifth Party Congress; confirm the victories and accomplishments that have been attained, and correctly understand the actual economic-social situation at present and the reasons for that situation; clearly understand the two strategic missions -- building socialism and defending the socialist homeland -- and the relationship between those two strategic missions; clearly understand the initial course of development, and the fierce, complicated nature, of the struggle between ourselves and the enemy and the struggle between the two paths; achieve unanimous agreement with the four objectives and the major economic-social policies, especially socialist industrialization and advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale production in the immediate future, the principal missions of the five-year plan, and the urgent economic problems; grasp the contents of the system of the Party leading, the people serving as the masters, and the state managing that were concretized in the documents of the Congress, etc.

b. Discussion in order to contribute opinions to the review reports and draft action programs of the party committee echelons and the sectors, to serve as the bases on which to prepare reports before the second cycle party organization congresses. The reports will include the following contents: an evaluation of the situation of the movement and the work situation in the locality or sector in the course of the implementation of the Fourth Party Congress; a review of the leadership work of the party committee echelons; and the setting forth of the action program of the locality or sector.

c. Every party member will do a self-criticism report in order to improve their revolutionary quality and work ability. The reports will concentrate on knowledge of current events and the lines and policies of the party, the process of fulfilling the principal missions during the past year, and matters related to revolutionary qualities, based on the requirements regarding the quality and ability of party members brought out in the Political Report. The reviews of individual party members must be carried out strictly and effectively, with practical contents.

The documents to be studied by cadres and party members during the political activity campaign will include the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the Political Report, the report on the directions, missions, and principal economic-social objectives during the 1981-1985 five-year period and the 1980's, and the report on party building. The Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee must prepare brief, succinct, easily understood materials in order to help party members with low educational levels to grasp the contents of those documents.

3. The method of carrying out the political activity campaign:

The political activity campaign will begin after the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and must be completed before the second cycle congresses of the party organizations at the various levels.

The Secretariat will convene a conference of cadres in charge of the ideological work in the directly dependent sectors and echelons, in order to supplement their basic viewpoints regarding the resolutions of the Congress and guide preparations for the political activity campaign.

After the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the provincial party committees, municipal party committees, and directly dependent party committees will hold cadre conferences to supplement the cadres' knowledge of the basic viewpoints of the Congress resolutions and of the resolutions of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee; hold discussions in order to contribute opinions to the review reports and the draft action programs of the party committee echelons; and guide the organization of political activities in the party organizations. The central sectors will hold cadre conferences to study the Congress resolutions and the resolutions of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committees, review the leadership work, and determine the sectors' action programs.

The district party committees, precinct party committees, city party committees, and municipal party committees directly under provinces will hold cadre conferences with the same contents and implementation methods as the cadre conferences of the provinces and municipalities, but will be briefer.

The basic-level organization will hold party member conferences. In places where there are two or three party organization echelons may hold joint meetings to listen to reports and hold discussions in the party chapters. Self-criticism by each party member may be carried out in the party chapters.

The present political activity campaign is not being carried out to contribute opinions regarding the documents of the Central Committee but to achieve unified awareness and full understanding of those documents. Prior to the conferences the cadres must read and think about the above-mentioned documents. During the conferences the complete texts of the resolutions will not be introduced and discussed. Concentration will be on clarifying the basic matters, further analyzing the matters which were not carefully discussed by the first cycle congresses and the viewpoints related to many aspects of the urgent tasks at present, and criticizing incorrect thoughts that are contrary to the lines and policies of the party.

4. The party committee echelons must directly guide the political activity campaign. The Department of Propaganda and Training and the Organization Department of the Central Committee are responsible for helping the Secretariat monitor and inspect the carrying out of the political activity campaign in the localities. The departments of the Central Committee are responsible for helping the Secretariat monitor and inspect the political activity campaign in the sectors within their jurisdiction.

The party committee echelons must make meticulous preparations so that the political activity campaign can attain good results. After each step of the work a prompt report must be made to the Secretariat, with one copy being sent to the Department of Propaganda and Training.

On behalf of the Secretariat
Signed: Vo Chi Cong

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CSO: 4209/457

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY DRIVES AHEAD IN QUANG NINH; MEMBERS ISSUED CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Nhu Dam: "Continuing To Raise Quality of Party Members After Issuing Cards"]

[Text] The party organization of Quang Ninh Province has issued cards to 99.44 percent of all basic-level party organizations and 95.13 percent of all party members. After being issued cards, many party members and basic-level party organizations strengthened their struggle on all fronts to carry out their political mission and to maintain revolutionary quality. Basic-level party organizations in Hoanh Bo, Quang Ha, Binh Lieu, and Tien Yen Districts and basic-level party organizations in Hon Gai and Uong Bi coal companies led units to meet each quarterly, 6-month, and yearly state plan and to become progressive units of the province. In 1981, Hoanh Bo District, struggling to become a first rank unit in the emulation movement of mountain and coastline districts, completely surpassed many of the principal standards: they surpassed the quota for conversion of grain to paddy by 1.8 percent; their swine population increased 2.4 percent over the same period last year; they surpassed their quota for the value of products of small industry and handicrafts by 8 percent; food sales and purchases increased 3 percent; they exceeded military recruitment quotas by 2.6 percent; and they achieved a high percentage of secondary-level graduates of general school. In the first 6 months of 1982, the party organization of the Uong Bi Electric Power Plant led cadres and workers in a production and conservation drive, increasing the amount of electric power in the network and guaranteeing more than 360 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 55 percent of the goal set for the entire year 1982, for which the province sent them a letter of commendation. The party organization of the Hon Gai Mine Construction Enterprise led its unit to complete, in the first 6 months of the year, 75 percent of the projects assigned by the Hon Gai Coal Corporation for 1982 and accepted more projects outside the plan.

Exploiting results achieved in the issuing of cards, the province VCP committee directed party departments and committee echelons to continue to expand measures to help the basic level, continue to uphold the quality of party membership, and build a strong party organization at the basic level. The first 6 months of 1982, the province held 17 elementary-level courses in theory for more than 700 cadres and party members. At the same time, it offered courses to build up knowledge about the party to over a thousand members. The majority were

progressive workers directly involved in production who were introduced by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. On the other hand, the provincial committee increased its control and directed the basic level organizations to build a base for maintaining discipline. The party organization has had 97.7 percent of the total basic-level organization hold indoctrination sessions and implement the four themes of the party on control and maintenance of discipline; 63.3 percent of the total basic-level party organization established an administration system for party members; 77.7 percent of the total basic-level party organization established control cells, among which nearly 400 control cells realized good results in their operations. Before conducting a review of the mission of issuing party membership cards, the provincial committee directed that a control campaign be conducted for more than 2 months on implementing discipline in the basic-level organization of the party.

The party organizations in Hon Gai City, Tien Yen and Hoanh Bo Districts, and the Hon Gai Coal Corporation are units that are achieving high quality in party control work, promptly praising outstanding party members and at the same time taking positive steps to educate and train comrades who violate the regulations and discipline of the party, improving the agenda of activities in the party chapter, and promptly dealing with degenerates and deviants, making positive contributions in the struggle against negative manifestations in the management of production and society.

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CSO: 4209/449

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Municipal Party Organization has admitted into the party 1,690 members of whom 873 are Youth Union members and 490 have college degrees. The precincts, districts and installations subordinate to the municipality which have carried out party development activities satisfactorily are Dong Da, Hoan Kiem, Hai Ba Trung, Tu Liem, Gia Lam and the public security service.

Party organizations in the above-mentioned units have put the party development task into a regular pattern by examining the qualifications of prospective members and admitting them into the party every month, by convening a conference to review party development activities in 1981 and by discussing the trade union's participation in building and developing the party in [basic level general education] [PTCS] schools and in small industry and handicraft cooperatives...

However, the task of developing the party has been carried out unevenly and has been considered important only by 38 percent of the total number of installations.

The current shortcoming is the irregular guidance exercised by party committees at various echelons. Whenever efforts must be concentrated on unexpected central tasks such as the holding of party congresses at various levels, the review of yearly activities, the organization of the Tet festival and so forth, there is a tendency to slacken the control over and exhortation to party development activities.

Due to a lack of guidance, certain installations do not possess enough reliable data to draw up a [party development] plan and have also failed to take positive measures such as managing prospective members, organizing tasks and assigning them to party members, and proceeding with the study and examination of the prospective members' background. For this reason, prospective members are numerous but few of them have actually been admitted into the party and this is the highest rate attained in some areas. This proves that plans have not yet been drawn on a sound basis and tasks not assigned evenly in regard to the time limit.

To overcome shortcomings, it is necessary for party organizations to carry out inspection, to reexamine their plans and to take positive measures to put party development into a regular track and to ensure fulfillment of the quantitative and qualitative norms set for 1982.

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CSO: 4209/458

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

POWER MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 82 pp 1-4

[Text of directive signed by Power Minister Pham Khai: "Directive of Ministry of Power on Stepping up Campaign for Conservation in Production and Consumption"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Council of Ministers on stepping up the campaign for conservation, in the last few years the primary-level corporations have obtained some initial results, but conservation was not being developed with active determination in all fields.

For our country raw materials and fuels mainly are imported from abroad (100 percent of gas and oil, 100 percent of cotton fibers, 95 percent of nitrate fertilizer, 75 percent of metals, most chemicals, etc.). It is the same for our power sector: all diesel and gas turbine generating stations (except the Thai Binh gas turbine station) and the thermoelectric power plants in the South use fuels imported from abroad and 90 percent of equipment and spare parts are also imported. At the present time, we can say that using electric power means using foreign exchange; therefore, the question of conserving electric power, raw materials and fuels has an especially important and urgent meaning.

In the last few years, particularly since 1978 when the Premier issued Directive 201/TTg and the Confederation of Trade Unions issued Directive 02 on the campaign for power conservation in production and consumption, every year the power sector did raise the question of conserving coal, oil and materials and we did obtain some results.

- Every year it reviewed the coal, oil, power and consumption loss norms for all installations.
- It compiled a booklet to set the norms for using of materials in major repairs.
- Along with other sectors it set the norms for energy consumption per unit product.

Since 1978 every year we proceeded with distributing electric power to local sectors and, along with the latter, launched a campaign for power conservation, with distribution being assigned to subwards and enterprises.

Those were initial results, but irrational excessive waste still existed in the use of energy, fuels and raw materials. The rate of loss by the standards of 1976 was .669, 1980 .680; the rate of loss of diesel oil of the Electric Power Corporation 2 in the 2 years of 1976 and 1980 was .257 and .274, respectively; the rate of loss of oil in thermoelectric power production was .295 in 1976 and .298 in 1980. The power loss of the Electric Power Corporation 1 was 15.47 in 1976 and 17.68 in 1980. The power loss of the Electric Power Corporation 2 was 20.29 in 1976 and 24.26 in 1980.

In production corporations, since the economic and technical norms were raised higher, the combined norm, or production cost, was also higher.

In capital construction, the problem of labor and materials waste was also quite common. The fact that planning had been poorly carried out and capital construction projects were scattered and lacked concentration led to serious losses, such as the Dong Hoi diesel station which has not yet been operated at full capacity although construction was completed.

In the institutes and managerial organs, the work style was still heavily administrative, lacked efficiency consideration and failed to carry out the ministry's goal of serving production and serving the political task in order to have a new work behavior.

The above situation must be overcome early in order to make all of our ministry's activities become an orderly undertaking and to promote a thorough understanding of the principle of socialist economic accounting and enterprise.

Final Direction for Campaign

As our country has by now entered the 2nd year of the 3rd 5-year plan, there still exists a serious lack of balance in its capabilities in connection with materials and foreign-exchange capital and between electric power production and consumption. Meanwhile, we cannot as yet exploit the operating capacity of equipment and machinery in an economically effective manner; the use of electric power remains wasteful; the body of scientific and technical cadres and the creative working capacity of cadres and workers are not yet effectively organized and exploited. Therefore, along with economic management measures we must step up all aspects of conservation, which will encourage production development and reduction of material losses and bring good results to our power sector, if conservation is properly carried out.

a. The power-supplying goal is to ensure continued safety and the quality of electric power (frequency, voltage).

b. In power consumption, conservation must be absolutely maintained in production and consumption.

The direction for the campaign for conservation must be to attain this common goal: To achieve strict conservation and to turn conservation into a managerial pattern based on the system of standards and norms and aimed at reducing material losses in all fields of production, transmission and use of electric power; from planning to capital construction; in organs and enterprises, with importance being attached to conservation and calculations of efficiency to be made for whatever work and wherever work being done.

- In planning and for any projects, while importance must be attached to work quality, a high degree of scientific and realistic quality must be attained and progressive standards and norms must be practically applied, attention must also be paid to the actual situation of Vietnam and, first of all, importance must be attached to the end result. The economic effectiveness of planning will be judged at the time equipment is put into operation.

In capital construction calculations must be about the results of an investment and utmost importance must be attached to the time to put a project into operation, which is to be considered the number-one regulation norm of capital construction work.

In production and distribution of electric power we must ensure safe operation of the entire system, stability and also profit, as well as stable power supply for consumption households, particularly the key ones.

Scientific and technical research must be directed toward serving production. In 1982 importance must be attached to applying scientific and technical progress to achieving conservation.

In short, the job of promoting conservation in our power sector as a whole must ensure encreasing productivity, ensure supply of electric power to the national economy and make profit.

Contents of Conservation Campaign

The needs of the campaign for conservation in connection with materials, capital and labor are:

1. About conserving materials.

Generation, transmission, distribution and use of electric power:

To organize setting and reviewing norms, with electric power plants having to set these norms:

- Rate of consumption of fuel per kilowatt-hour.
- Electric power used by the plant itself.
- Number of hours of operating equipment.

The above norms must be set and then assigned to each shop and each production shift.

The power transmission and distribution services have to set these norms:

- Power losses of the 220 kV, 110 kV; 66 kV, 35 kV; and 15.1 and 6 kV networks, with management being assigned to their units for carrying them out.
- Rate of breakdown of transmission lines (total time of power outages in a year).

Use of power: Along with other sectors and localities, to set norms for customers to use power and to provide them with guidance for correct use and reduction of rate of consumption of electric power.

- Ensuring supply of power to key locations.
- Collection of payment.

Machine repairs:

- Ensuring time and quality of repairs.
- Rate of consumption of materials for machine products and repairs.

Capital construction:

- Ensuring time to put a project into operation.
- Conserving materials and reducing amount of capital for capital construction.

The institutes:

- Ensuring time and quality for planning research work.

Materials Corporation:

- Use of materials being left idle.

- Applying operations research for reduction of expenses in transportation of materials.

- Storage of materials.

2. About saving capital in connection with budgetary spending and foreign exchange.

a. All installations are to review every budgetary expense to ensure rational and money-saving spending. Administrative and reception expenses must be reduced. Any expenses that are not allowed by regulations do not get paid (such as entertainment and feast).

b. In capital construction, calculations must be made about effectiveness of investment; to avoid widespread investment and concentrated investment to be made for homogeneous projects of importance. It is necessary to mobilize contributions from all localities, state-operated economic units and collective economic units in the spirit of the state and the people working together, the central and local levels working together.

c. The use of foreign exchange must be carefully considered, with only the materials and equipment that do not exist in the country being imported; once they are imported, they must be used right away, thus avoiding their being left idle.

d. Plans must be drafted for effective use of technicians, management of time and volume of work and mostly best exploitation of specialized capabilities.

3. About conserving labor:

Conserving materials and capital must go hand in hand with conserving labor. Conserving live labor and past labor has the effect of complementing each other and driving each other ahead.

All managerial organs of the ministry, corporations and installations, as well as mass organizations, must review their own organization and staff. Cadres and staff members must have responsibilities and tasks (people having no specific job cannot be left in the state machinery) so as to make the machinery light and effective.

A policy must be adopted to encourage scientific-and-technical and economic cadres and laborers to carry out any measures aimed at raising labor productivity, to make lots of products for society and to ensure product quality. There must be plans and measures to use the surplus manpower.

Measures To Be Taken

To carry out the above conservation norms, all corporations and installations must take combined measures in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Properly using propaganda, education and campaigning for conservation.

To practice conservation is the job of the masses. Importance must be attached to organizing propaganda, education and campaigning for mass emulation in conservation. The emulation committees of the ministry and installations must carry out the work by taking these measures:

- To organize propaganda on radio and television.
- To organize seminars to gather opinions of the masses.
- To organize registration of teams and units and others of higher rank. After the emulation conservation levels of teams, units and shops of power plants are registered, they are turned into plan norms and set as goal for achievement. In 1982 the socialist labor teams and units must absolutely carry out savings in material resources and in cash.
- To set examples and exemplary jobs of conservation and to popularize these examples so as to make everybody value every work hour and every gram of fuel and raw material and effectively use every dong of capital and machinery and equipment on the basis of progressive standards and norms.

2. Scientific and technical measures.

Corporations and installations must set up research programs, apply scientific and technical progress and practice conservation.

- To study and apply weighing and measuring coal and oil and to fight losses during transportation.
- To set up special lines of furnaces and machines, to improve industrial methods and to apply repair and operation procedures to reduce the rate of loss of fuel consumed by the plant itself.
- To calculate work procedures for the power network; compensation procedures to ensure safe, economical and stable operation of the network; and procedures for retrieving and using hot water, partially-burned coal and ashes.
- To apply mechanized work measures to step up work progress.
- To proceed with setting materials and power consumption norms as a basis for setting conservation norms.
- To proceed with installing meters, improving business practices and fighting nonpayment and losses in the sale of electric power.

- Installations must turn the above-mentioned measures into specific subjects and clearly note in each subject the amount of labor investment, time needed to carry it out and results obtained.

3. Economic and administrative measures.

First of all, the conservation norms must be included in the overall system of planned norms and regularly reviewed on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis.

The conservation norms that are considered effective and selected for bonus consideration are the ones that promote general economy for the power network and corporation (to fulfill the common norms for the power network, in the corporations that operate with economic methods there should be work sections and shops; in the plants that operate without economic methods directors must set rules and report to the ministry).

- These conservation norms must be divided for each quarter and it is compulsory that in a year they reach the set goal as indicated by calculations before being considered effective.

To study and adopt a policy of commendation and punishment to encourage everybody and every installation to stress responsibilities and to take initiative in order to contribute the largest savings to the corporation and sector. The amount of bonuses must be appropriate and calculated in a progressive manner to encourage the working people to strive to reach the highest degree of economy. On the other hand, punishment must also be severe and fair.

Generally speaking, bonuses can amount to 50-70 percent of the amount of money saved.

It is necessary to determine an appropriate proportion among the operational, repair and managerial sections so as to encourage to the highest degree possible people to be concerned about conservation.

If the units outside of the sector deliver and receive correctly, in the quantities and with the quality required, they are to be awarded bonuses at an appropriate rate.

The scientific research work, initiatives and motions that result in savings can receive bonuses amounting to 80 percent of the amount of money saved in a year.

- To make the bonus considerations quick and effective, it is necessary to consider and to take right away 50 percent of the amount saved to give as bonuses to any individuals or collectives having made good conservation achievements. The rest will be considered and awarded next, after the yearly balance or the balance of a project has been calculated. The initiatives, rational suggestions or improvement

of production programs that have resulted in savings must be considered for being awarded bonuses in accordance with current procedures immediately after approval and final calculations have been made.

Implementation of Directive

Upon receiving this directive, the corporations and primary-level units must immediately broaden the conservation campaign.

1. To launch a movement for conservation, to clearly state its significance and to have positive plans going down to shops and teams for encouraging everybody to uncover waste and to put forth ideas and motions about conservation.
2. Unit directors must pay attention to drafting conservation plans.

To evaluate the state of management and the fulfillment of economic and technical norms.

- Conservation measures in general must attain a rate of saving of about 10 per cent.
 - Positive norms and positive results, savings made by means of economic and technical norms and in cash.
 - To adopt policies of reward and punishment in connection with conservation.
3. After the corporations and primary-level units have made their plans, it is necessary to hold conferences of scientific, technical and economic cadres for more participation and wider discussions with cadres, workers and civil servants. Then they are combined to become an official plan to be reported to the ministry; on the other hand, the norms are temporarily assigned to enterprises for immediate action. Corporations must assume leadership over these experimental plants: Uong Bi and Thu Duc power plants, Hanoi Electric Power Service and Ho Chi Minh City Electric Power Service.
 4. From 1 to 15 March 1982, the ministry will invite the corporations to defend their conservation plans and will review for approval the norms submitted by corporations and units.

The departments and committees of the ministry, on the basis of the spirit of this directive, and without waiting for reports from the installations, are to study conservation plans within their function and task and to provide corporations and units with direct guidance for drafting their own conservation plans.

Since the conservation campaign is a very important task, the ministry asks the primary-level corporations, upon receiving this directive, to have positive plans,

to assume urgent leadership and to take realistic measures in order to carry on effectively the conservation campaign in 1982 and to turn it into a permanent movement for the time to come.

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CSO: 4209/460

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI FAMILIES GO TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Duc Le: "Some 160 Households, Totalling 674 People, Go To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year Hanoi sent 160 households, totalling 674 people, including 332 laborers, to develop the new economic zones. Of that number 117 households, totalling 494 people, went to settle in the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong. The rest were integrated into other population centers in the northern provinces.

Hanoi's New Economic Zone Mobilization Committee took the initiative in overcoming organizational problems and was persistent and creative in proselytizing and in finding new, appropriate locations. In addition to doing a good job of organizing group travel to Lam Dong in order to continue to develop that new economic zone, the Committee and the districts of Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Thach That, and Hoai Duc sent people to the districts in Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Son La, and Ha Tuyen, to work with people from Hanoi who went there to clear wasteland and settle during previous years. This is the first year that Hanoi has sent people to integrate with existing settlements. In addition to implementing the policies and systems well, the municipality and the districts have also taken the people to their new home areas and, along with the local administration, amicably, arranged for housing, land and cooperative production, and stabilized their living conditions.

On the basis of the results in proselytizing and in finding new locations, Hanoi's New Economic Zone Mobilization Committee sent 109 additional households to develop the Lam Dong new economic zone, 330 households went to integrate in the northern province, and 60 households went to Ba Vi District. At the beginning of July of this year a number of Phuc Tho went to Than Uyen and to expand Hanoi's new economic zone in Hoang Lien Son.

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CSO: 4209/483

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPROVED MANAGEMENT-PLANNING SYSTEM URGED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 17-25, 41

[Article by Xuan Sam: "Establish a Correct System of Management and Planning, Eliminate the Bureaucratic, Supply-as-Needed Administrative-Management Structure"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress set the following basic and urgent mission for economic management: "Establish a correct system of management and planning and change the current system of management and planning. Eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure, overcome the situation of sluggishness, conservatism, irresponsibility, and indiscipline, bring into play the motive force of collective mastership and strengthen creative dynamism, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of discipline."* The following are some thoughts on economic management in our country.

I. On the Bureaucratic, Supply-as Needed Administrative-Management Structure

In our country's present phase, economic management must do a good job of fulfilling the mission of organizing the implementation of the Party's economic line to serve as a lever for economic progress. If that is to be accomplished it is essential that we eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure. That structure has its historic and social reasons. Indeed, our country's social management system emerged after the August Revolution in 1945. During the years of the national-democratic revolution and under wartime conditions we instituted a system of political and administrative management. From the very beginning our country's economic management system was a purely administrative management system which was in many ways simple and dispersed and had not yet created solid administrative practices.

Immediately after the north was liberated our Party and state posed the problem of transforming the wartime administrative-management supply system into an economic management system in accordance with socialist principles. During the first years of the first five-year plan (1961-1965) the management system, based on planning and economic accounting, of the state enterprises began to get on the right track

* Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, p. 59.

and attained definite effectiveness. Of course, our planning and economic accounting levels at that time were still very low. But the two wars of destruction (1964-1968 and 1972-1973), which necessitated four reorientations of the economy from peacetime to wartime and vice versa, disrupted the normal production and commercial conditions. The material-technical bases were destroyed or had to be dispersed or evacuated. The supply-consumption relationship, the communications and transportation conditions, the work force, the price system, etc., were in fact all upset. The situation of supply-as-needed management in production and the equalizing method of paying salaries became increasingly widespread. Planning was still used as a tool of management, but it increasingly took on an administrative nature with regard to both form and content. The assignment of missions of an obligatory, legal nature was accompanied by a system of issuing materials and financial resources and by a system of requisition-purchasing and turning over products in accordance with the "spend all that is received" principal, identical to the economic-financial management system in the professional administrative sector. That managerial method had to be applied under wartime conditions. After the victory of 1975, when the entire nation entered into economic construction, that management method brought about the following negative consequences:

-- The basic-level units and the management echelons did not concern themselves with making up for their deficits and with achieving economic efficiency, but were very heavily dependent on materials and finances issued from above and on international aid. Because of the equalization of salaries, the workers did not produce enthusiastically.

-- The situation of bureaucratic concentration and dispersed command weakened the direct chain-of-command nature of the management system.

The supply-as-needed, equalizing system caused the production-commercial apparatus to have practically no economic motive force, and the system of bureaucratic, centralized command according to functions transformed that apparatus into a passive executive apparatus which lacked creativity and was not economically effective, and thus weakened the system of economic accounting as well as the system of administrative responsibility. The bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative structure prevented the functional sectors from operating fully, and resulted increasingly in partialistic and individualistic thinking and to confusing means with objectives in production and commerce. That structure was in fact a management structure heavily characterized by localism and dispersion which did not arise from the requirements of developing production and commerce and serving those requirements. Worthy of attention is the fact that that structure has existed for many years in our country and has penetrated deeply into all aspects of the management system, from the economic and financial regulations and systems to the organizational structures and working methods; has become deeply imprinted in the ways of thinking and working of many cadres and organs; and has created a situation of extreme conservatism and sluggishness. To eliminate it, it will be necessary to take many strong measures, and a certain amount of time and certain conditions will be required.

II. Shift Over Strongly to a Correct Management and Planning System and Eliminate the System of Bureaucratic, Supply-as-Needed Administrative Management

For a long time our Party and state have criticized bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management. The resolution of the 20th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (third term) defined the most important mission of the improvement of economic management: "Eliminate the administrative-supply and institute management based on the socialist commerce mode." But wartime circumstances have impeded the fulfillment of that mission. The Fourth Party Congress affirmed that "It is necessary to continue to build and gradually perfect the economic management system, focusing on the most important matters: reorganizing social production on a national scale; improving the economic management mode which is based primarily on planning; and perfecting the economic management apparatus."* Since the Fourth Party Congress the economic management system has undergone important transformations. Management has been unified on a national scale, the economic management structure has been reorganized in accordance with the requirement of building a new economic structure, and additional cadres have been assigned to the lower-echelon and basic management organs, especially in the south, so that each echelon can be capable to undertaking the mission of economic construction and transformation.

But in general economic management is still in a situation of sluggishness and is creating difficulties for the fulfillment of economic and political missions. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) stated that the difficulties in the economy and in the people's lives are caused in part by objective factors and in part by subjective deficiencies. Planning still lacks real, scientific bases, has not yet been closely tied in with the use of the market, has not yet paid adequate attention to the state economy and the collective economy, has not yet paid adequate attention to rationally using the other economic components, and has been slow to overcome the situation of sluggishness and conservatism in drafting economic and financial policies in order to encourage the development of production. The resolution also set forth policies intended to eliminate the system of bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management; expand the right of the economic management echelons, especially the basic echelon, to take the initiative in production and commerce; strengthen economic incentives, etc. The resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) continued to stress that "The common direction of the improvement of economic management is to eliminate the administrative supply-as-needed management system, and to change over to the mode of socialist management."

Those resolutions opened the way for the development of production and commercial activities and enabled economic management to begin to change in the right direction. However, the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure has still not been essentially dismantled and is still the principal impediment to production and commercial activities.

The Fifth Party Congress observed that "We have too long maintained the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed, administrative management structure and have been slow to change the policies and systems holding back production," and that therefore the basic, urgent mission of economic management is to institute a correct system of

* Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 63.

management and planning and eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management system. That is a very difficult, complicated mission, for it basically, comprehensively, and profoundly changes the system of management and planning. It is difficult to eliminate the old management structure, but it is even more difficult and complicated to set up a new management structure. At present, in many instances we clearly realize the mistakes but are still uncertain about how to correct them. As regards our country, the path of socialist construction is still new in many ways and we do not have much experience. Finding correct solutions to a large number of specific problems cannot be easy and quick. Overcoming difficulties and mistakes also takes time.

The difficult, complicated nature of the mission of changing the management and planning mission lies in the fact that it must create a system of management with forms and methods which apply the objective laws under the specific historic conditions of our country, which is in the initial phase of the period of transition. The actual situation has clearly demonstrated that the more we come into contact with modern knowledge and the actualities of socialist economic management the less groping, subjective, and conservative we become. However, there is no panacea or model that can replace the process of creative searching in an actual situation. During recent years practically all of the new factors have arisen from the actual activities of workers' collectives and localities, which have been recapitulated and have become management experiences.

The actualities of the struggle to construct a correct system of management and planning, and to eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed, administrative type of management, are now posing for economic management science many great, varied problems. The following are three of those problems.

1. The relationship between centralization and democracy in economic management.

That is the most basic problem in the socialist economic management system. The correctness and effectiveness of economic management depend to a large extent on the resolution of that relationship in a manner appropriate to the historical-social conditions of each country during each period of time. First of all, it is necessary to affirm that from the very beginning our country's economic management system has been a centralized, unified management system. In our country, socialist factors have been established with regard to economics, politics, and society: the proletarian dictatorship system is strong throughout the nation, the state economy plays the leading role, the collective economy has been constructed in the north and is expanding throughout the nation, etc. Corresponding to that situation, there has taken form a unified national economic management system which has a socialist nature and which, under the leadership of the Party, has consciously applied the objective economic laws, and used the economic levers to manage our country's economy. In centralized, unified management planning must be brought into play and play the central role in order to manifest the superiority of the socialist management system, while repulsing the spontaneous, anarchistic factors and the negative aspects which have not yet been transformed along the path to socialism. Furthermore, it is necessary to expand and bring into play the right of autonomy of the economic echelons and units, and of workers, in production and commerce. The relationship between centralization and democracy in our country at

present must take into consideration the objective developments of the economy, which is in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production at a time when small-scale production is still dominant but there exist the factors of large-scale production, there are still many imbalances in the economy, management is not yet uniform in the various areas, spheres, and sectors, etc.

Recently, our Party and state have adopted the policy of decentralizing management and bringing into play the right of bases, localities, and economic-technical sectors to take the initiative. That policy has brought about clear results in developing production, increasing economic effectiveness, and improving the workers' living conditions. But because of weaknesses in management and a lack of appropriateness because of failure to correctly understand and resolve the relationship between centralization and democracy, there has arisen the situation of confusion and a lack of unity in requisition-purchasing raw materials, in exporting, in the distribution of income, etc. Furthermore, in the present management apparatus there are still many instances of bureaucratic centralization. The functional sectors have not yet done a good job of being the principal leadership echelon and have violated the right of autonomy on the part of the lower echelon and the basic-level units. Thus there have occurred many conflicts between them. When overcoming dispersed command according to function there has occurred a relaxation of the direct chain-of-command system. There are still weaknesses and deficiencies in study and recapitulation in order to set forth directions and policies for changing the management forms and methods, especially with regard to planning and the use of economic levers, as well as in guiding and supervising the lower echelons. In the correct relationship between centralization and democracy, the weakest link is the managerial ability and quality of the national economic echelon. Socialist economic management theory has proved that the management of the socialist economy is centralized management, and that the most important link in that management network is not the basic echelon, or the low echelons, but the national economic echelon. Capability to attain high economic effectiveness in social production depends largely on the quality of management at the national economic echelon. At the same time, it is also the newest, most complicated management link and of course cannot become expert immediately. An important consideration is to fully understand the weaknesses and the urgency of improving economic management in that guiding link, while at the same time improving economic management at the basic and local levels and in the economic-technical sectors, and gradually creating a unified but dynamic economic management system.

On the basis of the above analysis it is possible to reach the conclusion that the path for overcoming the confusion and lack of unity, and even abuse, is not restricting the sphere of autonomy of the basic-level units and the lower echelon, but is changing and improving centralized, unified management at the higher echelons. If that is to be accomplished, it is to be accomplished, it is necessary to continue to overcome centralized, bureaucratic command which is distributed among many functional sectors, and implement the principle of direct command greatly strengthen the ability of the main leadership echelon, while the staff organs improve the quality of their study, guidance, and supervision. It is necessary to change from emphasis on direct, purely administrative orders to the combined use of three types of methods: economic, administrative, and educational, of which

the most important aspects are improving planning and using the economic levers with rich, varied, truly effective forms and methods.

2. Changing planning in accordance with the viewpoint of collective mastery and full understanding of the principles of economic accounting and socialist commerce.

The actual situation of economic management in our country has proved that economic management cannot be correctly and effectively improved if we do not stress gradually expanding the scope, and increasing the effectiveness, of planned organization on a society-wide scale. Since the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) and the important decisions of the Party and state, such as Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, Directive 100 of the Secretariat, Resolution 25 of the Council of Ministers, etc., planning has brought about a number of strong transformations. In 1981, despite material conditions that were more difficult than in the past industrial and agricultural output was greater than in 1980. Agriculture attained and surpassed the plan with regard to the production of grain and many kinds of industrial crops. The labor collectives and workers have changed from opposing the legal plans and one-sided obligations to turn over products to demanding plans that are concerned with ensuring balance, with economic contracts, and with ensuring their interests and accepting two-way responsibility between the upper echelon and the lower echelon and among the relevant parties. Those new factors are being brought into play and have brought about clear results: production has developed, economic efficiency has been improved, additional jobs have been provided, and the living conditions of workers have been improved. At the same time, there are many deficiencies in the planning work: "Plans are not truly drafted at the central, local, and basic levels, and attention is not paid to drafting plans from the basic level on up."* In production and commerce there are still negative phenomena which must be overcome by continuing to change planning along the lines often pointed out by the party and state, and affirmed by the Fifth Party Congress: "It is essential to ensure that the central, local, and basic levels truly be the masters of their plans...which must be in correct accordance with the principles of economic accounting and socialist commerce."**

An important matter in changing planning is to overcome the tendency toward bureaucratic centralization by decentralizing planning and allowing the various echelons to be concerned with and truly grasp planning as the main tool for unifying management in all economic activities in their sphere of responsibility, in accord with the national economic plans. In other words, changing planning is above all creating a planning system made up of many echelons, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. In that system, state plans are not merely plans drafted directly by the upper echelon, but encompass the plans of the various echelons in the management system. In that system, the basic echelon and the lower echelons must draft plans not only within the scope of the mission assigned by the upper echelon, but must draft plans encompassing all activities of the unit, in accordance with the direction of the national economic plans and state laws. Under the unified management of the state, the upper echelon does not manage only the part of the plan directly balanced by it, but must manage all planning tasks by the units under its

* Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, p 20.

** Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, p 59.

authority and responsibility. In allowing the lower echelons and the basic-level units the right to take the initiative in expanding production and commerce beyond the legal plan norms, and even in allowing private individuals to engage in commerce, we must not act contrary to the common objectives and directives of the national economic plan, which is the Party's second program, or contrary to the plans, policies, and laws which the state promulgates and retains the right to amend in order to ensure the implementation of state lines and plans. The units and individuals must legally register to engage in all production and commercial activities, and they must accept the supervision and control of the state.

To improve planning, tied in with economic accounting and socialist commerce, is not to eliminate the relationship between direct planning and indirect planning. The upper-echelon management organs directly control and implement the major balances of the economy; but because they do not directly and specifically determine all of the varied relationships in production and commerce of the workers' collectives and individual workers, they must exert an affect by using many indirect tools, by means of administrative, educational, and economic measures -- especially economic measures -- in order to ensure that their economic units operate in accordance with the directions and objectives of the national economic plans. In our country the level of socialized production is still low, the direct organizational relationships have not yet developed, and the direct planning capability of the central echelon is limited. Therefore, it is even more important to pay attention to indirect planning by using the economic tools of commodity production. Only thereby can all economic activities be brought into the orbit of unified national economic planning. That is an objective demand of the application of the system of economic laws under the conditions of social production having two characteristics: a planning characteristic and a commodity characteristic, of which the planning characteristic is dominant.

A question that is being posed at present is the nature of planning under the conditions of an economy with many components. In general, in our country the state and collective economic components are the principal forms of ownership, but in principle the use of the transitory economic forms does not limit the scope of planning but only requires the changing of the planned management forms and methods. In fact, the opposite has occurred. Although the state economic units have great potential, they have been hampered by the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative structure and cannot take the initiative in expanding the production and circulation of goods, although the general policies of the Party and state have stimulated that expansion. At the same time, the collective economic components, and especially the private component, have not been practically unaffected by that restraint. They have spontaneously expanded the production and circulation of goods in order to earn profits, at a time when the state economy is encountering difficulties and operating at a deficit. Therefore there have occurred irrationalities in the distribution of the national income among the economic components and among the various strata of the population. Recently, in implementing the policies of the Party and state, many state economic organizations have begun to take the initiative in expanding production and commerce, and in using the tools of market relationships; reducing the spontaneous nature and many negative aspects of the other components, especially the private economy; gradually bringing those components into the orbit of planned organization, with cooperative, combined, federated, and other appropriate forms; and gradually transforming those components on the socialist path, as V.I. Lenin taught: "The new economic policy does not change the unified economic plan of

the state and does not exceed the limits of that plan, but changes the method of approaching the fulfillment of that plan."*

3. The viewpoint regarding economic benefit, economic effectiveness, and the structure for evaluating and stimulating the policy.

The basic concern of building a management and planning system and eliminating the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management structure is fully understanding the viewpoints of economic benefit, socialist economic effectiveness, and the use of economic motive forces. That is an objective demand of the system of production relationships and the system of economic laws. In economic management in our country at the present time, many people often view economic benefit as an economic motive force. It is more important that economic benefit be viewed as an economic objective, as the basic and ultimate objective of all production and commercial activities. Under socialism, economic benefit is not only a motive force and a tool for attaining objectives, but is above all an objective, and therefore it has become a motive force, although with regard to individuals, collectives, or society as a whole it does not change. In economic management, only when each objective that is set correctly manifests the benefit of the laboring masses can it be capable of winning the support of the masses. Therefore, in economic leadership and management the matter of economic benefit must be posed when setting objectives and in the process of determining methods and organizing implementation. Correctness or incorrectness in the matter of economic benefit lies not only in the sphere of implements and motive force, but above all in the correctness or incorrectness of the production and commercial objectives. The viewpoint of economic benefit is a viewpoint regarding economic objectives, is a viewpoint regarding orientation, and is also a viewpoint based on the creation of a commercial management mode. In economic management terms, the viewpoint of economic benefit is a viewpoint of economic effectiveness which demands that production and commerce attain high effectiveness for all of society, while at the same time benefitting all collectives and individual workers. In the present situation, when we are experiencing economic difficulties and the masses are still hard-up, the matter of benefit and economic effectiveness is a matter of life and death, and is an urgent political requirement of the Fifth Party Congress, which made the gradual stabilization of the living conditions of the laboring masses the No 1 economic-social objective in the present phase. That has posed two basic problems in the management and planning system. First, there must be production and commercial plans with scientific, realistic bases which ensure high economic effectiveness, fully utilize the full utilization of production capabilities at the least expense, and create many utilization values in order to meet the needs of society. That is the basic feature of the economic benefit viewpoint. Second, when determining the system of objectives, missions, and measures in production and commercial plans as well as in fulfilling plans, it is necessary to ensure the unity of the economic benefits, and thereby create economic motive forces. Thus planning is both the principal tool of economic management and the principal tool for unifying the economic benefits of society, of the collective, and of the individual worker.

* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works." Vol 54, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, p. 131.

The actualities of economic management in our country have revealed a number of distortions that have impeded the realization of economic benefit and economic efficiency. First, production and commercial plans and organization themselves lack bases, cannot ensure or bring about effectiveness, and prevent all needs and benefits from being satisfied in the best possible manner, and cause the contradictions among the benefits to become fierce. That is the situation of the sectors and bases which operate at a deficit. Second, the determination of production-commercial objectives, missions, and measures lean toward benefit to society and violate individual and collective benefits, or else they adversely affect the attainment of the objectives and the bringing into play of the motive role, thus harming the achievement of economic benefit and economic effectiveness.

Recently, although more attention has been paid to stimulating the economic benefit of workers there have appeared new distortions. A number of bases and units have sought ways to increase the incomes of individual workers and worker collectives in ways not based on the development of production or on increasing production effectiveness, but principally by taking advantage of loopholes in the state's organization and management statutes, especially loopholes in the price work and in the management of materials, finances, salaries, incentive funds, etc. Those distortions in commercial viewpoints have harmed the social benefit and must be corrected and severely criticized.

In order to overcome those negative aspects there must be standards for judging the benefits and viewpoints and evaluating the stimulation of benefits. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) determined that "The highest standards for evaluating the correctness of the circulation and distribution policies are the increasing of labor productivity, the development of production, and the improvement of the people's living conditions." Those are also the standards for judging our economic benefit at the present time. That affirmation by the Central Committee has an important methodological significance, for they are standards for orienting, selecting, and for distinguishing between right and wrong, between benefit and harm, and between effectiveness and ineffectiveness in economic management. They are also standards for judging the rather complicated problems which are arising regarding economic incentives, and for determining whether the incomes of individuals or collectives are rational or irrational, just or unjust. On that basis, it is necessary to determine the income levels of workers and production units attaining high productivity and effectiveness for society. It is necessary to criticize and overcome the tendency to demand and ensure benefits according to average needs, for that is a method of distribution which does not serve to stimulate, but impede, the development of production. It is necessary to guard against and punish people who speculate, abuse their authority, and take advantage of loopholes to unjustly increase incomes.

Differences in ways of judging and evaluating problems regarding economic effectiveness, above all because of the lack of uniform standards for evaluating, and especially because there is as yet no system of uniform, rational norms to serve as a basis for determining contributions, and therefore for determining fair incomes for workers and groups of workers. In industry, unbalanced, unstable production, the very different production-commercial conditions of the enterprises, the unstable price system, etc., have caused very great difficulties for the creation of a system of specific, uniform quantitative standards. In that regard, the agricultural sector has more favorable conditions.

In order to overcome the distortions in evaluating and stimulating benefit, the basic, urgent requirement is creating a system for evaluating and determining basic standards and norms to serve as a basis, then specifically analyzing the situation. It is necessary to determine the organs responsible for evaluating, reaching conclusions about, and setting incentive levels and adjusting incomes in a manner appropriate to the results of production. That is also a basic content of the mission of inventorying and controlling, and is a function of the management organs which in our country have not yet been carried out well. The construction of a structure for economic evaluation and stimulation is not merely a temporary task, but is a basic, key concern, of the system of planned management. Therefore, it must continually be improved and perfected so that it can be appropriate to the situation of each period.

In sum, the creation of a structure for ensuring the unity of the system of economic benefits in socialism is also a content of the creation and perfection of a system of planned management on a society-wide scale in our country.

The bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative system appeared in our country under special conditions. But the retention of that structure for an excessively long period of time has created obstacles, held back production, and affected the lives of the people. It is a manifestation of conservatism and sluggishness in economic management. During recent years our Party and state have promulgated many policies regarding the improvement of economic management in order to eliminate the old management structure which have brought about initial results and opened up new prospects. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, in setting forth the mission of the economic management work, stated that "At present our country's economy is made up of many components, technical levels, scales of activity, and forms of production and commerce, and is in many ways seriously imbalanced. To suit that economy there must be a dynamic management structure capable of eliminating bureaucratic centralization, conservatism, and the prevailing conservatism, sluggishness, and supply-as-needed management, and correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism. The new management structure we adopt must expand the right of the bases, localities, and sectors to take the initiative, while ensuring that the central echelon firmly controls the tasks and aspects that must be managed. That management structure makes state plans its central concern, continually strengthens the role played by planning, pays much attention to economic levers, utilizes the market relationships -- primarily the organized market -- and resolutely opposes the tendency to chase after the free market. The new management structure encourages innovation and talent, demands a high degree of discipline and responsibility, overcomes the negative phenomena, and establishes socialist order."*

* "Directions, missions, and principal economic-social objectives in the 1981-1985 five-year period and the 1980's", pp 66-67.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION, SMUGGLING URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Hieu in Reader's Letter Column: "The Fight Against Speculation and Smuggling Must be Intensified"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the financial, commercial, customs and public security organs in Hanoi have investigated and uncovered many cases of speculation and smuggling of goods illegally introduced over the frontier and also of merchandises falling under the uniform management of the state such as rare materials, small-sized machines and their accessories, shredded tobacco, opium, foreign currency and so forth. Placing money above everything, bad elements specialized in trading and speculating in the said illegal goods have resorted to thousands of schemes to transport, store, buy and sell them. The introduction of foreign goods and currency into the Hanoi market has paved the way for the exit abroad of precious metals and gems. The smuggling vice has been inspired not only by dishonest traders but also by a number of deviant cadres and employees of certain sectors whose mission has entitled them to cross the border regularly. At a time when the country is in a difficult situation, the smuggling activities of these people have not only greatly affected market management, distribution and circulation as well as the maintenance of order and security but has also contributed to intensifying other negative practices in society.

In the section dealing with the principal guidelines, missions and targets, the socio-economic report presented at the Fifth National Party Congress points out: "In managing the market, it is necessary to achieve a really satisfactory coordination of economic, administrative and educational measures and primarily of the directly concerned sectors such as trade, finance, public security and customs under the guidance of party committees and the administration of all levels. This is an aspect of a very fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social field. Of this very acute struggle to determine "who wins who," we must come out the winner in order to establish at all costs the socialist order in the distribution and circulation facet of socioeconomic life."

It is clear that managing import, export and the market, opposing speculation and smuggling and safeguarding social order and security are closely related tasks.

In view of the above-mentioned situation, we think that the state must quickly complement and promulgate the necessary legal documents on economy in order to strengthen the socialist legislation in the struggle against speculation and smuggling and in the management of the market. Broad sections of public opinion must condemn more vehemently these speculative and smuggling activities which are disrupting politicoeconomic security. It is also suggested that the customs sector strengthens all professional measures and enforces a suitable customs system to prevent and stop all illegal importations and exportations of goods and foreign exchanges across the frontier and by air, posts and international sea shipping. The responsible sectors must further intensify their activities against speculation and smuggling and for market management in order to investigate, expose and bring before the law those bad elements who specialize in getting rich by illegal means and who live in luxury through smuggling and speculation.

With such uniform measures and with the sympathetic support of broad sections of the people, we believe that the fight against speculation and smuggling and the task of managing the market in our city will lead to many favorable changes.

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CSO: 4209/458

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LONG-DISTANCE COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BY CO-OPS DISCOURAGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Doan Hung, of the Trade Technology and Economics Institute: "Problem of Taking the Long Road"]

[Text] One of the worrisome problems facing the Hanoi commercial sector is the fact that many marketing cooperatives at the precinct and ward levels have competitively engaged in long-distance business activities which have resulted in disrupting the market and raising prices to the detriment of the state's common interests instead of realistically promoting production and the life of people in these precincts and wards. According to an initial report by the Commerce Management and Reform Department of the Ministry of Home Trade, in the first months of this year, the market management agencies in the southern provinces had to deal with many cases of illegal long-distance transactions involving marketing cooperatives in urban Hanoi. For example, a marketing cooperative in V.M. Ward (Dong Da Precinct) signed a contract to sell 5,000 gunny sacks to Tan Binh District (Ho Chi Minh City) but cadres of the tax bureau subsequently detected 2,000 kgs of cinnamon hidden in these sacks. This amount of cinnamon was confiscated because it was not mentioned in the marketing contract and also because cinnamon was one of the commodities placed under the uniform management of the state and beyond the scope of commercial dealings granted to cooperatives. Another marketing cooperative in a Hanoi precinct signed a contract with the General Trade Corporation in the First Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City and shipped 7,000 kgs of cinnamon and anise and several thousand cans of "Thong Nhat" milk. These commodities were then seized by the Dong Nai provincial financial sector and bought at the state-directed price, etc.

Though the marketing cooperatives in the urban areas of Hanoi had been doing business for only 9 months, the combined profit made by their entire sector in 1981 came to 20.3 percent including a constant profit of 7 percent made over the sale turnover by some marketing cooperative installations at the ward level (the magazine NOI THUONG [Home Trade], April 1982, page 22). Clearly, such a too high profit rate could be achieved only by doing long-distance business and by performing repeated purchases and sales contrary to the function, mission and activity guideline proper to any collective commercial organization.

In the Party Central Committee's political report presented at the Fifth National Party Congress, general secretary Le Duan pointed out: A new socialist order must be established on the distribution and circulation front to help stabilize life, step up production and improve the socio-economic situation. While the entire party and people and all sectors and levels are trying to turn the party policy into a revolutionary reality, the practice of doing long-distance business, making hand-to-hand dealings, establishing connections and trading products in an unorganized manner by state-owned and collective economic units including the marketing cooperative sector is not only contrary to the party policy but constitutes also an illegal act deprived of any sense of organization and discipline.

To remedy the above-mentioned situation quickly, an urgent and decisive task to be carried out by the marketing cooperative sector in the capital, especially in the urban areas of the city, is to set forth promptly and clearly a guideline on the mission of marketing cooperatives in wards and especially to strengthen the organization of marketing cooperatives at the precinct and ward levels. The responsible state agencies such as public security, tax, market management and so forth need to intensify control and inspection over the ward marketing cooperatives' activities to promptly detect and check intentional infractions of the party and state policy and to deal appropriately with bad elements who misuse the marketing cooperatives' name to evade tax in carrying out commercial activities or to carry out speculation, hoarding or smuggling.

We are of the opinion that the principal object of the service rendered by ward and precinct marketing cooperatives is the laboring people in these wards and precincts. It follows that the guideline and mission of these cooperatives are to serve the life of the laboring people in wards and precincts by serving and promoting local production (in wards and precincts)--primarily small industry and handicraft production--with a view to producing an ever-increasing quantity of consumer goods of an ever better quality in order not only to meet the consumption needs of the ward and precinct people but also to contribute to stabilizing the life of the laboring people throughout the city. The activities of the Hang Bong Ward marketing cooperative which has bought discarded materials and substandard products such as scrap paper and glass bottles and fragments to supply the handicraft production sector are well-advised ones which merit further expansion, for it is only by promoting the development of handicraft production right in their respective wards and precincts can marketing cooperatives create on-the-spot sources of goods in order not only to meet the consumption demand of the cooperative members and laboring people in these wards but also to exchange [handicraft products] for agricultural and food products of the peasant households' sideline business by signing trading contracts with marketing cooperative installations in villages and districts outside the city and in neighboring localities according to a plan drawn up by each precinct people's committee.

One of the basic tasks of marketing cooperatives in urban wards and precincts is to effectively support the state stores' struggle to expel private traders from the agricultural and food product market and to contribute most positively to cutting down the free market prices of these products in order to help stabilize the daily life of the laboring people in the city. It is common

knowledge that food is a matter of primary concern to the urban laboring people, especially the salaried employees of the state. This is why the free market of agricultural and food products has developed tremendously. The setting up of marketing cooperatives in the urban wards and precincts is aimed at struggling--to say it bluntly, competing--with private traders in this market. Therefore, the principal task of marketing cooperatives in the urban areas must be the products of the peasant households' sideline business and the commodities whose purchase is not managed by the state such as eels, crabs, snails, frogs, vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs produced in scattered production areas.

Of course, we do not deny the urban marketing cooperatives' task of trading in consumer industrial goods, especially those made of the very discards and substandard products which these cooperatives have helped collect. Nevertheless, each urban ward's marketing cooperative must first pay attention to agricultural and food products.

Other well-oriented activities include the organization of repair service, the processing of vegetable and eggplant pickles, the making of thick soy sauce and so forth to serve the ward people.

It is mainly by giving up long-distance business activities as well as repeated roundabout purchases and sales prejudicial to the society's interests, by following local production closely to serve it and to promote its development and by creating on-the-spot sources of goods in order to effectively help stabilize the life of people in their respective wards and precincts that the urban marketing cooperatives will realistically contribute to implementing the policy on "the establishment of a new socialist order on the distribution and circulation front" which has been set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/458

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DISCARDED MATERIAL MARKET DISRUPTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Minh Hoang: "Talking About the Purchase and Sale of Discards"]

[Text] Recently, due to numerous difficulties with raw material supplies, there has been much talk in the urban market about "running after" discarded materials and letting them "run away." To meet the need to develop production and to provide employment for laborers in their respective localities and installations, many corporations, enterprises, cooperatives and cooperation teams have on their own exploited sources of sluggishly circulated materials or discards with the aim of supplementing the limited quantities of materials supplied by the state so as to be able to maintain and develop production. On the other hand, many people in many areas have also "run after" discards and subsequently let these materials "run away" in order to make a personal profit and disrupt the market. Since this type of business appears to be easy but profitable, many people in many areas including producers and traders have rushed up to take part in these activities. They have also opened up exploitation lines and bought discards at agreed prices. Moreover, some of them have placed orders officially at the front desk and then offered tips at the backdoor in an attempt to compete in buying and selling discards with the agencies entrusted with this task by the municipality, precincts and districts. After succeeding in buying discards, they would reserve only one or two tenths of the total quantity to meet, for the sake of appearance, the production requirements of their respective localities or installations: afterward, they would move out the remainder through the backdoor. There have been instances when some kind of material "ran away" at a distance of thousands of kilometers.

Discarded plastic of various kinds and heels of old plastic sandals are a case in point. At present, a fairly large number of people are dealing especially in this type of "garbage." They include traders and workers living in the city and also many persons coming from afar who bring along millions of dong in cash and who have at their disposal mechanized transportation means with a loading capacity of 5 to 10 tons of merchandises. They deposit large amounts of money with the lady and gentleman "bosses of scrap dealers" at all city gates to buy up discarded plastic and heels of old plastic sandals at all costs. They generously reward persons who have bought and sold large quantities of discards on their behalf. This is the reason discarded plastic

plastic has been dumped into Hanoi but has "quietly vanished" afterward. Some of these people have had plastic carried away over a thousand kilometers to some place where its price is double that on the Hanoi market. Though not second to these people in the art of exploiting the sources of discards and buying them, specialized business agencies and producers in Hanoi cannot help but accept this situation because they...lack cash, because intricacies in the cash management mechanism of the bank have not been duly unraveled or because no proposal has been made to the high level to disentangle them promptly.

In our opinion, to enable producers in Hanoi to exploit the sources of discards and buy them for production purposes, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to prevent the quiet disappearance of discards.

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CSO: 4209/458

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SALE OF CLOTHES TO FARMERS, WORKERS ORGANIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] In order to meet the people's need for clothing and to support the [state] purchase of grain, the Ministry of Home Trade recently issued document No 665-NT/CS on the "procedures to be followed in selling ready-made clothes." [The document says:]

1. Ready-made cotton clothes will be sold:

--At the supply price to households who had sold meat hogs [to the state] at the directed price prior to 10 October 1981; and

--At the supply price to manual and office workers and their dependents according to the 1981-82 fabric ration coupons issued to them.

If there is a surplus of clothes after these needs have been met, it may be sold [to obtain money] to buy grain [for the state].

2. Ready-made clothes which are made of synthetic fabrics will be sold only for the purpose of buying grain [for the state].

3. All of the ready-made clothes which are made of cotton and synthetic fabrics and which are to be sold for the purpose of buying grain will be attributed to the goods purchase fund and sold according to the following two procedures:

--Peasants who had sold grain at the directed price to the state are entitled to buy cotton clothes at the state retail price and also to buy clothes made of synthetic fabrics at the price directed by the Ministry of Home Trade.

The [grain-clothes] exchange rate will be fixed by the Municipal People's Committee.

--Peasants who had sold grain at the agreed price to the state are entitled to buy clothes at the commercial business price. The task of fixing this price will be entrusted to the Municipal People's Committee by the Ministry of Home Trade.

If peasants do not want to sell grain to buy clothes according to these exchange procedures, clothes may be sold at the commercial business price in order to raise money to buy grain at the agreed price [for the state].

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CSO: 4209/458

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year Lam Dong Province has sent 1,160 families to various new economic zones for resettlement, overfulfilling the plan norm by 16 percent. The province has also claimed more than 500 additional hectares of virgin land for cultivation. Many districts have expanded areas for coffee and other subsidiary crops. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

GREEN PEAS SALE--Green peas will be sold on presentation of industrial product purchase books valid in the urban areas in 1982. Each manual or office worker is entitled to buy 0.5 kg at the price of 5.2 dong per kilogram. The buying period will extend from 10 June to 17 July. The selling places are vegetable and fruit shops subordinate to the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 4] 9332

SALE OF FABRICS--In execution of directive No 230/CT of 27 October 1981 of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Home Trade on 2 February 1982 issued documents No 224-NT/CS on the sale of fabrics to households who sold meat hogs to the state prior to 10 October 1981. The document says: Peasant households having sold meat hogs to the state at the former directed price (prior to 10 October 1981) are entitled to buy clothing fabrics at the rate of 1 meter of ordinary cotton fabric for every 10 kgs of live-weight pork sold previously. Fabrics will be sold at the supply price and the sale will not involve the retrieval of fabric ration coupons. State purchasing agencies will coordinate with the village administration to determine the households having sold meat hogs to the state at the former directed purchase price and to organize the sale of fabrics to them according to the set norms. The present directive does not apply to the state purchase of meat hogs from collective economic installations. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jun 82 p 3] 9332

CSO: 4209/458

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURE OVER PAST 10 DAYS

OW122138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "As of 5 September 1982, the entire country had planted 10th-month rice on 2,862 million hectares, achieving 85 percent of the plan norms or 524,000 hectares less than the same period last year. The north had planted 1,313 million hectares, achieving 98.8 percent of its plan norms and the south had sown rice seedlings on 1,549 million hectares or 76.5 percent of its plan norms."

"Northern provinces have now shifted to caring for and fertilizing ricefields. They have completed the second weeding on nearly 950,000 hectares of 73 percent of the transplanted acreage. There remain some 352,000 hectares or nearly 27 percent of the transplanted acreage for the third weeding."

In the past week, due to the impact of Typhoon No 5, some 68,000 hectares of ricefields in a number of provinces were affected by waterlogging. It is probable that nearly 9,000 hectares were completely ravaged. Thanks to rainfall, the area of ricefields affected by drought, especially in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces, has been reduced. The provinces which were most affected by waterlogging included Ha Nam Ninh with 25,000 hectares, Thanh Hoa with more than 19,000 hectares and Ha Son Binh with 9,500 hectares.

"As of 5 September, the southern provinces had harvested 442,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or nearly 70 percent of the planted acreage. The harvesting pace is quicker than before but is, however, lower than the pace at which the rice is ripening. This year, the summer-fall rice output is higher than last year. The southern provinces are continuing to plant the 10th-month rice."

The northern provinces have harvested 17,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Due to the impact of Typhoon No 5, a certain area of rice has been flooded. The provinces are making intensive efforts to reap the summer-fall rice as quickly as possible to reduce the waste caused by rainfall.

This year, due to preventive measures, insect infestation and blight has not widely developed.

"To date, some 226,000 hectares of ricefields have been ravaged by harmful insects. Last year's insect-ravaged area was 390,000 hectares. The early 10th-month rice in a number of localities has been sporadically ravaged by rats."

Localities have begun to secure rice seeds and soil preparation for the winter crop. They have readied sweet potato hybrids on 30,000 hectares, some 2,000 hectares less than last year. Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces have secured 11,565 tons of potato seeds or half of last year's amount.

According to the general hydrometeorological department, there will be sporadic rainfall during the coming 10 days. It is necessary for localities to properly carry out the task of preventing and eradicating harmful insects, including brown flies, leaf rollers and stem borers and to harvest the summer-fall rice neatly and quickly. Southern provinces should speed up the transplanting of the remaining 473,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in September. Localities should check the acreage of winter rice seedlings and work out a specific plan for planting the winter rice on schedule.

This year, the early 10th-month rice crop is relatively good and is going to be reaped in certain areas.

The rain and typhoon season is in progress. Localities should have specific plans for preventing and combating waterlogging and should ready all means to successfully protect the 10th-month rice.

CSO: 4209/494

AGRICULTURE

VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES ELECTRIC POWER IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Huan, vice minister of electric power: "What To Do To Serve Agriculture?--Meet the Need for Electricity"]

[Text] The electricity sector always considers it one of the sector's leading tasks to provide service to agricultural production, and we have thoroughly understood this while developing and building the sector over the past period.

Along with water conservancy projects, a large number of electric pumping stations were set up. At present, there are more than 1,700 electric pumping stations in the north with 6,360 pumps of various types capable of effectively resisting drought over years of normal weather conditions and of preventing flooding in a number of areas. The area irrigated by electric pumps has grown to 56.7 percent.

In support of the above water conservancy projects, the sector set up more than 4,500 kilometers of 6-35 kilovolt lines and more than 1,500 transformers of various types.

In addition to providing support to irrigation and field drainage, the sector provided electricity to many other agricultural production agencies, like state farms, cattle ranches, enterprises that process farm produce and livestock feeds, plantations, seedling nurseries, veterinary clinics, agricultural research agencies, etc.

Electric power usage in agriculture constantly increases. In 1956, only 1.16 million kilowatt hours of electricity were used in agriculture, accounting for 1.4 percent. Since 1976, usage has risen to more than 200 million kilowatt hours, accounting for 17.4 percent. The electric power used by the water pumping stations accounted for 80 percent of the total power used in agriculture.

Many provinces in the north have rather extensive electric power networks. Hai Hung, for instance, has, for every 100 square kilometers, .63 35/6-10 kilovolt transformer stations, with a capacity of 1,100 kVA; 17.7 6-10-35/.4 kilovolt stations, a capacity of 4,950 kVA; 24.8 kilometers of 35 kilovolt lines and 18.3 kilometers of 6-10 kilovolt lines. On 100 square kilometers, Thai Binh Province has an average of .67 35/10 kilovolt stations, with a capacity of 1,300 kVA;

32.5 35-10/.4 kilovolt stations, a capacity of 3,900 kVA; 11.8 kilometers of 35 kilovolt lines and 55.6 kilometers of 10 kilovolt lines.

In the south, the sector has concentrated since Liberation Day on building the electric power network in support of agriculture, primarily in the water conservancy sector. Electric Company II alone set up, between 1976 and 1979, more than 600 kilometers of 15 kilovolt lines and more than 400 6-15/.4 kilovolt transformers for the local level, supplying electricity to more than 130 newly set up electric pumping stations. Agricultural use of electric power is still small in the south, in 1979 amounting to only 15.68 million kilowatt hours, only 1.48 percent of the amount used in the commercial sector.

The situation in Central Vietnam is equivalent to that of the south. In 1979, the electric power used in agriculture was 13.23 million kilowatt hours, 9 percent; in 1980, 16 billion kilowatt hours were used, 11.1 percent of the amount used in the commercial sector.

It can be said that, in its process of development, the electricity sector has kept in close touch with agricultural production and with the local level, making positive contributions and producing effects in agricultural production, especially in the prevention of flooding and drought, in intensive cultivation and multicropping, and in raising animal husbandry to large-scale production.

In the current phase, because sources of electricity have not developed in time to meet the constant increases in requirements for electric power for the economic sector and for daily living, many difficulties have confronted efforts to respond to requirements for electricity for agricultural production, especially at times of drought or flooding. During periods of peak demand, for electricity to control drought, 60-80 megawatts are needed, which is 25-30 percent of the power generated in the entire system; during times of flood control, 100-130 megawatts are needed, 40-45 percent of the power generated in the system. For electricity supply to meet the needs of drought and flood control, electric power must be cut at many industrial enterprises and for other consumers. In that situation, the Ministry of Electric Power has directed electric power companies and services to formulate programs to supply electricity to each area according to the intensity of the storm in that area. The Ministry of Electric Power coordinates with the Ministry of Water Conservancy in the unification of measures and guidance for implementation by electric power services and water conservancy services.

With such measures, emergencies can be predicted and surprises avoided when storms and floods occur. In this way, announcements can be made beforehand to the consumer sectors and families when electric power will have to be cut, which will prevent damage from sudden and prolonged power outages.

Generally, for the long-range future, to be able to satisfy the requirements for electricity for agricultural production and public sectors of the economy, the following problems must be solved:

1. More capital investment must be made to build sources and networks of electricity in order to enable sufficient and reliable response to the electric

power needs of economic sectors and of people for use throughout the country. All cadres in the electricity sector must realize that the larger investment in the electricity sector is to increase the amount of electricity--that is, to provide more strength for other economic sectors to develop. Now and for the next few years, we will encounter many more difficulties in the situation with our electricity sources and networks, especially in central Vietnam and the south. To overcome some of these difficulties requires a common effort throughout the country and all sectors and levels directly associated with the electricity sector.

2. Construct new and transform old transmission networks of 35 kilovolts and lower in order to be capable of guaranteeing a sufficient and reliable supply of electricity to key families.

3. Find methods of raising economic and technical standards for the electric power network serving agriculture. Characteristics of agricultural consumers are low power levels, dispersion, use of a small number of hours, and seasonal-dependent activity. These special characteristics have seriously lessened the economic and technical standards of agriculture's electric power network, specifically by multiplying the cost index for the transmission of 1 kilowatt hour of electricity compared with that of industry.

4. Use electricity rationally and economically. In present conditions, electricity must be transmitted to that consumer where it can do the most good. In addition, measures must be taken to perfect subsidiary networks to stop leakage. At the same time, management and guidance must be increased over the activities of pumping stations and the associated farmland water conservancy system.

5. Find ways to push production of materials and equipment used in electricity networks, especially high-use items like insulators, lead lines, switches, fuses, meters and measuring instruments, etc.

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CSO: 4209/449

AGRICULTURE

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 4-16

[Article by Hong Giao: "Advance Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress delineated the strategic economic-social direction of the first phase of the process of socialist industrialization, in which advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist agriculture is a matter of foremost importance.

Thus the question that is posed is: what is the law-like nature of the process of advancing a step further toward large-scale socialist production, and how is it manifested?

We Can and Must Advance Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production Before the Development of Large-Scale Industry

The process of socialist industrialization in our country is based on an economy characterized by small-scale production, especially agricultural production, with very low social labor productivity. Production has not yet met the needs of social life and has not created accumulation from within the economy, and social output is very low and seriously imbalanced.

Under those conditions, the process of socialist industrialization must inevitably pass through an initial phase in which the key concern is creating a source of accumulation for industrialization. If that is to be accomplished, there is no other way than to create a new production force with a new balance, even before the development of large-scale industry. Only on that basis can there be a new, higher labor productivity which makes possible the overcoming of initial difficulties and the fulfillment of urgent requirements regarding the lives of the people, the consolidation of national defense and security, and the creation of accumulation within the economy.

The line of "priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry" set forth by the Fourth Party Congress permits both the improvement of the people's living conditions and the accumulation of capital for industrialization. But in the initial phase of the advance from small-scale production, at a time when agriculture has not yet become the basis for industrial development, what should be done to create a new production force?

The Fifth Party Congress affirmed that "The most important matter, which can and must be carried out first, is to serve as the collective masters in rationally and effectively using labor and land and strongly developing the sectors and trades in each base and locality, and throughout the nation, so that all workers have jobs, all land is used, all sectors and trades are developed both broadly and deeply, higher social labor productivity is created, etc. Thus it is necessary to concentrate on strongly developing agriculture and advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, in a structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture, industry, the consumer goods industry, and heavy industry."*

Thus the problem of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production is to do so on the basis of utilizing labor and land and developing the sectors and trades. To speak of rationally and effectively using labor and land (including forests and seas) is first of all to speak of agricultural labor in the broadest sense, including forestry, fishing, and secondary trades in agriculture, redistributed and reorganized to create higher labor productivity. Labor is used not only in the exploitation of land but also in expanding the sectors and trades. To speak of expanding the sectors and trades is above all to speak of the strong development of handicrafts and small industry, especially consumer goods production related to agriculture.

Although our country's agriculture has been largely cooperativezed, it has not escaped from its self-sufficiency level and a production structure still heavily characterized by monoculture and dispersion, with low and unstable yields and an excessively small per-capita land area. Therefore, agriculture is not yet able to produce sufficient grain for the people, and produces very few raw materials for industry and export. Within those limitations, at a time when the population and needs are increasing rapidly, it is very difficult for agriculture to maintain simple reproduction. The low level of small-scale agricultural production has created difficulties for our people's living standards and industrial activities, and has also adversely affected all of the social production cycle.

In order to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production there must be investment by the state, sources of supply of industrial machinery and materials, and international cooperation and assistance. But before there is large-scale industrial development such capabilities are limited and the further development of those capabilities demands above all progress on the part of agriculture itself. Thus agriculture, with its role of having to create a source of capital for industrialization, should in turn have a source of capital to advance agriculture to large-scale production. That source of capital, under the conditions of socialism before the existence of large-scale developed industry, can only result from the rational and effective use of labor and land and the development of sectors and trades.

* Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, pp 36-37.

While the economy is still characterized by small-scale, mainly agricultural production, the greatest capital is not the accumulated wealth -- the crystallization of past labor -- but the social labor force which has become and is becoming direct social laborers, mostly agricultural laborers. Labor is the most valuable labor because it is the creative activity of people who are the collective masters, the source of the creation of wealth and happiness. The greatest capital is also natural resources which have become socialist property, above all land, including the forests and the seas. Those natural resources are used primarily to produce means of sustenance and are the greatest strength which can and must be exploited before the large-scale exploitation of natural resources from the land. Labor and land are the two basic factors of production of agriculture, but the small-scale production mode can only exploit them in part, with very low efficiency. There are still many workers who have no work or insufficient work, and not all of the land has been used. That is the greatest waste. The sectors and trades manifest the initial division of labor between agriculture and industry and are a very great production capability which have not yet received adequate attention. Many existing sectors and trades have been restricted or have declined.

To use labor and land rationally and effectively and to develop the sectors and trades is to overcome at the source the situation of imbalance in combining the basic production factors of agriculture and the economy. The most basic and urgent imbalance in the initial phase is balance between labor and the objects of labor. The most prevalent object of labor, land, along with the sectors and trades, can and must be exploited immediately in order to achieve labor with labor. On that basis, it is necessary to achieve balance with regard to labor implements at differing levels, from manual labor to machinery, in a manner appropriate to the technical equipment. Such a balance among labor, the objects of labor, and labor implements would permit the carrying out of an extensive new division of labor in agriculture, while at the same time expanding the sectors and trades and enabling "all workers to have work, all land to be used, and all sectors and trades to be developed." We can create that balance prior to the existence of large-scale developed industry because the system of socialist collective mastership permits it and demands it. Only by achieving that balance can we create the initial basis on which to balance the other relationships and actually bring into play the economic collective mastership right of the working people.

Therefore, thanks to the rational use of labor and land and the development of the sectors and trades, the scale of agricultural production, including forestry, fishing, and the consumer goods industry is expanded, principally on the basis of developing the existing material-technical bases and building new ones. What Marx wrote about the process of expanding the scale of accumulation in capitalism is today still applicable to us: "Once it has grasped the two primary sources of the creation of wealth -- labor and land -- capitalism has an expansive force which allows it to increase its factors of accumulation beyond the limits which externally seem to be determined by the capacity of capitalism itself, i.e. by the value and volume of the means of production (by means of which capitalism exists) produced."* A large number of lively examples by agricultural cooperatives and

* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 1 part III, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 77

production collectives, and a number of effective districts, are proof of that. Although their capital and fixed property amount to little and the per-capita land area is small, thanks to rational and effective use of labor and land those units still expanded their scale of production, developed additional sectors and trades, created many objects of labor, ensured sufficient work for the workers, and appreciably increased the volume of agricultural products. Therefore, they improved the people's living conditions and created a source of capital accumulation for expanded reproduction. On the other hand, the places which do not know how to do a good job of exploiting the potential of labor and land or expand the sectors and trades cannot expand production or advance even if their material-technical bases are relatively good, but can only gradually fall behind and decline.

The result of expanding the scale of production because of the rational and effective use of labor and land, and the development -- both in extent and depth -- of sectors and trades is a new developmental step with regard to social labor productivity. The volume of agricultural, forestry, and fishing production, and the output of the sectors and trades, increase in accordance with the scale and effectiveness of production. At the same time, the structure of social production also changes and becomes balanced and in tune with the needs. The volume and structure of production, in the form of final output, especially grain, food products, and consumer goods, means of sustenance which are necessary to nourish society and are the main sources of exports, prior to the existence of large-scale developed industry. That volume of means of sustenance not only meets the urgent needs of the people and is also a condition for balancing production, achieving a balance between the means of sustenance and labor, and contributing to balancing the means of production (by means of importing) with the requirement of developing production and expanding the division of social labor. Only on that basis is it possible to reduce the number of essential workers and increase the number of surplus workers in order to create a source of capital accumulation, for "surplus labor can only begin where essential labor leaves off."*

Thus the rational, effective use of labor and land, and the development of sectors and trades, "begins with the things we already have," including "bringing into play, first of all, the most valuable capital and the greatest strength," to create "the capability to better fulfill the immediate needs while also being capable of creating stronger forces in order to advance." The use and bringing into play of those capabilities can be accomplished only by advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a structure that closely combines industry with agriculture.

Advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a process of socializing agriculture on the basis of providing modern technical equipment and setting up the system of socialist ownership of the means of agricultural production. In the present phase, before the development of

* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 1 part 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 269.

large-scale industry, the socialization of agriculture is essentially based on manual labor combined with gradual mechanization. That is a limitation which determines that agriculture will be advanced only one step toward large-scale socialist production. With the system of collective mastership and the accomplishments of international cooperation and of the era, by doing a good job of bringing into play the initial effect of industry to effectively exploit the existing potential we are fully capable of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production.

If agriculture advances a step further toward large-scale socialist production, the premises to serve as the basis for developing industry will be created and the industrial sectors will have conditions for developing. However, agriculture can only advance a step further toward large-scale socialist production with the effective and increasingly greater effect of heavy industry and light industry, including the use of exports to import agricultural machinery. Thus in a rational industrial-agricultural structure, advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production serves as the basis for industrialization and is at the same time the initial result of industrialization.

The Principal Contents of the Process of Advancing Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production

In advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, our country's agriculture must pass through a process of socialist transformation in all respects. The following are the principal contents of that process.

1. The division of labor, the reorganization of production, and the distribution of output according to national plans.

To speak of national plans is to speak of the social nature of agriculture, of the national needs that must be fulfilled by agriculture, and of the reorganization of agriculture on a national scale in order to fulfill the needs of society as a whole. Having agriculture carry out production and distribute output according to national plans means doing so consciously, not as a result of a spontaneous process of socializing agriculture, in order to be appropriate to the law-like nature of the process of advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Agriculture begins to advance to large-scale socialist production by means of cooperativization in order to increase production, while at the same time concentrating production on the scale of society as a whole from the very beginning. The concentration of production on the scale of society as a whole is the nature of large-scale socialist production. But that concentration is not the inevitable result of large-scale which reaches a high level of socialization, but is determined by the organizational role of the socialist state, and by the system of socialist ownership in agriculture and the state ownership of land. Therefore, the process of the socializing of agriculture takes place both in each base and locality and nationwide. To limit it to individual production units is to abandon the superiority of concentration from the very beginning, which will result in spontaneity and anarchy. If it is limited to individual production units it will

result in self-sufficiency production or only in a change from self-sufficiency by each household in to self-sufficiency by individual collective units, and thus it will be impossible to avoid the birth of guildism in the collective economy, while the situation of spontaneity and dispersion throughout agriculture will be maintained.

The common needs of the nation require that agriculture produce sufficient grain for all of society, supply raw materials for industry and consumer goods, and create an important source of export goods. Those three missions manifest the role of agriculture with regard to meeting the needs of the people's lives and serving as the basis for industrialization. Social needs determine the quantity and structure of agricultural production on the scale of society and therefore demand that a division of labor be carried out in agriculture and that it be reorganized on a national scale.

The division of labor in agriculture and the reorganization of production are intended to transform the monoculture, self-sufficiency structure of agricultural production into a balanced, comprehensive, specialized cultivation, and intensive cultivation production structure, combined with joint commerce. That is a process of rationally using labor and land, redistributing labor in cultivation, and improving the crop structure, especially with regard to grain crops, in order to rapidly increase the output of rice and subsidiary food crops, accompanied by increasing the labor productivity of the people growing rice. At the same time, it is necessary to gradually transfer labor from grain production to the development of the various kinds of short-term industrial crops, the extensive development of stock raising in all areas, and the development of forestry and fishing. Such a division of labor in agriculture will create a structure with balance between cultivation and stock raising and between grain production and the production of raw materials, and creates a basis for a division of labor between agriculture and the processing industry and for the strong development of the sectors and trades.

The division of labor process is intended to transform the agricultural production structure, which cannot be limited to the existing cultivated area, which is too small in comparison to the size of the population. Therefore, it is necessary to both rationally redistribute labor in each base and locality and gradually transfer workers to the new economic areas in order to redistribute labor throughout the nation, open up new agricultural land, and combine the development of agricultural production with forestry, in order to make good use of labor and land on a national scale and expand the scale of agriculture.

That process of redistributing agricultural labor is a process of specializing agricultural production, eliminating the situation of self-sufficiency production in each unit and locality, and creating a division of labor and production cooperation on the scale of agriculture as a whole, in close combination with industry and the other economic sectors. The specialization of production is a process of transforming dispersed production into concentrated production and increasing the productivity of agricultural labor and the effectiveness of agricultural production. But the concentration of production does not mean only a large scale, and certainly does not mean a large scale in a formalistic manner. It is necessary to know how to combine large scale with medium scale and small scale, and to combine concentrated production with dispersed production in accordance with the plan

requirements. Only by correctly applying such forms of concentrated production can we be appropriate to the process of agricultural production advancing from dispersal to concentration, the labor of which is largely manual, so that we can exploit all agricultural capabilities and expand the division of labor in agriculture and in the economy.

The division of labor and specialization in production and combined commerce, and the rational combination of the factors of production to create a structure of cultivation, stock raising, processing, and the sectors and trades, in order to be appropriate to the specific natural and social conditions in each unit and locality and to ensure high economic effectiveness and do a good job of protecting the environment.

2. Promoting the scientific-technical revolution, positively building material-technical bases, and further modernizing agriculture.

Promoting the scientific-technical revolution and building material-technical bases is a key matter which determines the transformation of the backwardness of agriculture and the advancement of agriculture to modern large-scale production. In the initial phase, the objectives of the carrying out of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture are utilizing as effectively as possible the latent capabilities of labor and land, expanding the division of labor in agriculture, expanding the sectors and trades, and increasing the yields and effectiveness of agricultural production. The scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture must be appropriate to the course of advance of agriculture, which is in a period of transition from manual labor to mechanized labor. Therefore, it is necessary to fully utilize manual labor but it is also necessary to apply modern scientific-technical advances to agriculture from the very beginning. The system of collective mastership and international cooperation create favorable for the carrying out of the scientific-technical revolution in agriculture. Especially, the application of biological advances to agriculture can be carried out although agricultural labor is still primarily manual.

The primary, direct material base of agricultural production is land, the "most important means of production, a unique, special means of production."* When it is effectively used, in accordance with each type of crop, it will create a large volume of output with low expenditures. The foremost measure for effectively using land is water conservancy, so it is necessary to promote irrigation, insure both irrigation and drainage, overcome drought and waterlogging to the greatest possible extent, and on that basis expand area, increase the number of plantings, and practice intensive cultivation. In addition to irrigation, it is necessary to improve the land; develop the paddies, hill-side fields, and forest land; overcome acidity, salinity, leaching, erosion, etc., in order to effectively use the various kinds of land, and both improve fertility -- "the natural basis of surplus labor in agriculture" -- and bring into play "the many-sided nature of land -- the natural basis of the division of land in society."

* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol IV, part 2, Russian language version, p 141.

Agricultural output is the direct result of a biological-natural process closely combined with an economic-technical process. Therefore, broadly and effectively applying biological advances and creating a system of biological means with high biological potential are factors which directly determine the increasing of yields and effectiveness in agricultural production, especially at a time when agricultural production is still carried out primarily by manual labor on a small cultivated area. The creation of new crop and livestock varieties which are highly productive and are adapted to the biological environment, accompanied by the improvement of cultivation and animal husbandry techniques, the intensification of tending and fertilizing, and the good protection of crops and livestock, are very important directions of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture.

Mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization are technical bases on which to modernize agriculture, and are tied in with the growth of industry. Therefore, the mechanization of agriculture must be carried in appropriate steps in each area, and mechanization with manual labor and semi-mechanized labor, in order to ensure economic effectiveness. If only mechanization is stressed, at the expense of manual labor, it will not be able to rationally use labor and expand the division of labor in agriculture in order to exploit the potential of the land. While most of the agricultural tasks are still based on manual labor, it is necessary to pay much attention to developing and extensively using ordinary implements, improved implements, semi-mechanized implements, and small machinery, and develop the draft power of animals, water, wind, etc. In addition to expanding chemicalization to increase the sources of fertilizer it is necessary to fully utilize the sources of organic fertilizer (manure, green fertilizer, the various kinds of legumes, etc.) in order to fertilize crops and improve the soil.

Increasing agricultural output, with many different kinds of products, requires that those products be promptly processed, stored, and transported. The scale and forms of processing, storage, and transportation must be developed in a manner appropriate to the scope and technical requirements of agricultural products. Only thereby can we avoid waste, damage, and loss, increase the utilization value of agricultural products, increase the output of commodity agricultural products, and expand the market.

The requirements of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture demand the investment of capital and technical facilities. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to bring into play the capability of heavy industry and the corps of scientific-technical cadres and orient them toward serving agriculture. Furthermore, it is necessary to bring into play the initiative and creativity of each basic-level unit and locality in order to exploit sources of capital, use part of the labor for building the material-technical bases of agriculture, and do a good job of implementing the slogans "the state and the people work together" and "the central level and the localities work together." At the same time, it is necessary to increase the supply of agricultural products for export in order to import machinery and materials which our country's industry does not yet produce or does not produce in sufficient quantities, in order to meet the needs of agriculture.

3. Completing cooperativization and consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships in agriculture, in appropriate forms and at an appropriate rate.

First of all, it is necessary to promote the cooperativization of agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces. The slow completion of cooperativization and the prolongation of the situation of individual livelihood will deepen the capitalist differentiation in the rural areas and prevent agriculture from advancing to large-scale socialist production. But if we are hasty, impetuous, and coercive cooperativization cannot be stable and additional difficulties will be created for the transformation. Therefore, we must be positive and urgent but must know how to apply appropriate forms and paths of advance to promote cooperativization and advance agriculture along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

Readjusting the land to ensure that all laboring peasants have land and eliminate the vestiges of feudal exploitation, along with the transformation of capitalist commerce, are tasks that must be carried out first in order to create the premises for cooperativization. At the same time, it is necessary to immediately establish an economic relationship between the peasants and the state by means of buying-selling contracts, in order to ensure that the peasants are supplied the things that are necessary production and consumption, concentrate most of the agricultural products in the hands of the state, and eliminate capitalist commerce from the rural market. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to extensively assemble the peasant households in simple cooperative forms so that they can help one another develop production in accordance with the requirements of the state plan and fulfill their buying-selling contracts with the state. By means of those forms we must prepare the conditions for collectivization, as is the case with regard to the production solidarity teams, exemplary among which is "collective No 9" in Hau Giang Province. That is an inevitable phase in the transition from individualism to collectivism "via the simplest, easiest route that is most easily accepted by the peasants."

The form of collectivized agriculture appropriate in the present phase in the Nam Bo provinces is the production collective. With the premises that have been created and prepared, it is necessary to promptly bring the peasants into the production collectives. A production collective is an agricultural production collective on a small scale, a direct management echelon, so its organization and management are simpler and it more easily brings into play the collective labor and collective mastership right of the masses and is appropriate to the managerial level of the cadres in the initial phase. However, due to its small scale it is not yet capable of expanding the division of labor, so it is necessary to develop the forms of cooperation among the production collectives in each hamlet. We must not limit ourselves too long at that form but must take the initiative in preparing conditions for advancing to the cooperativization of agricultural production on a rational scale that is appropriate to the phase of development from small-scale collectives to larger collectives.

With the various forms and steps from a low level to a high level, the peasants may be brought onto the path of collective livelihood in a voluntary manner, while also promoting production and avoiding the situation of compelling and coercing the peasants and reducing production. However, it is not only difficult to advance

peasants from individualism to collectivism but is even more difficult to organize production labor and distribute products in such a way as to avoid spontaneity and guildism in collective labor and sluggishness in production after the collective economic units have been formed.

The system of collective ownership of agricultural cooperatives is in essence socialist ownership in a collective form and must be tied in with the common benefit of society as a whole. Therefore, the cooperatives must carry out the production and distribution of agricultural products in accordance with national plans. Of course, the maintenance of the socialist nature of the collective economy is also ensured by the correct policies of the state applied toward the collective economy, as well as the policies regarding the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products, prices, the lending of capital, the supplying of materials and consumer goods, etc. Furthermore, in each collective economic unit -- which directly manifests the combination of individual labor to form collective labor -- it is necessary to apply appropriate organizational and managerial forms in order to bring into play the strength of collective labor.

Our experiences in implementing the contracting out of output to groups and individual workers have showed us the way to organize and distribute labor in the collective economic units and to create the harmonious combination of the collective and the individual in a structure of labor distribution and cooperation that allows us to both develop the concentrated strength of the collective and bring into play the positive, creative nature of individuals in the collective.

Another important aspect of the contracting out of production is the creation of concern for individual benefit regarding the results of collective production and the harmonious combination of the collective and individual interests in the common interest of society as a whole, on the basis of correctly determining labor norms and distributing according to labor. That is a form of collective labor organization according to the mode of collective production and collective mastership which permits the creation of a strong motive force to increase production and enable the collective economy to be dynamic and escape from sluggishness. It must be realized that "The superiority of socialism lies in the strength of the collective. That is something capitalism does not have. But the superiority of socialism also lies in the strength of liberated individuals. By combining and bringing into play both of those strengths socialism will be far superior to capitalism in all regards."

Of course, the organization of collective labor in agriculture, especially at a time when production is still dispersed and is largely manual, is very difficult and complicated, so there easily arises either the situation of restraining and holding back the initiative of individuals or the situation of laxity, spontaneity, and disorganization. Therefore, it is necessary to go all-out to prevent and correct such distortions. Furthermore, we must continue to overcome the remaining weaknesses in the organization of collective labor and perfect the contracting out of output in order to form an all-round production organization and management structure in the collective economy.

The family economy of cooperative members is a component part of the socialist economy in agriculture. The continued existence of the economy of cooperative family members is due to the characteristics of the process of socializing labor in agriculture. At a time when the level of the collective economy is not yet high, the economy of cooperative family members still plays the role of being the extensive contracted-out labor force of the collective and state economies. The family economy of cooperative members accounts for only a very small part of the land but because of the full utilization of labor and capital, and good experience, the land is used efficiently and there is produced a considerable volume of production in cultivation, livestock raising, and the secondary rural trades. If each family is guided and helped to use land, capital, and family labor according to the common plans of each locality, added together the families will produce a large quantity of commodity products. Therefore, the family economy of the cooperative members should not be regarded lightly, but must be assisted and guided so that it can develop according to plan in order to do a good job of exploiting the diverse latent capabilities of agriculture and contribute to rapidly increasing the output of agricultural and consumer goods without the state having to make large investments, while also increasing the supplementary incomes of cooperative members. However, it is necessary to prevent the family economy from developing spontaneously and in the wrong direction, which will harm the collective economy and cause additional confusion on the market.

The state economic units (state farms, state forests, corporations, stations, farms, etc.). Those units are economic-technical centers which are exemplary of the high development of modern, large-scale socialist production in agriculture and the locomotives which pull the peasants to socialism and help, and guide the development of, the collective economy. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the stable development of the state economic sector in agriculture, to applying the most progressive advances in science, technology, and management, and to endeavoring to increase labor productivity, quality, and economic efficiency so that it can be worthy of its leading role.

In the process of gradually advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, it is necessary to, on the basis of the differing technical levels and production scales, and depending on each production category in each area, appropriately apply the state, collective, cooperative member family, or individual economic form, in order to further the division of labor and technical progress. Those economic forms cannot be separated from one another but must be combined in a system of division of social labor, under state management and in accordance with state plans. Special attention must be given to establishing and expanding the direct socialist economic relations between the state and the cooperatives, the production collectives, the cooperative member family economy, and the individual peasants.

4. Creating district economic structures and making the district the key area for advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production.

The process of advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production takes place in each base and locality and throughout the nation, in which the district lies within the local economic structure. It is both tied in with both the basic-level units and the national economic-technical structures. Therefore, in the sphere of the district it is possible to combine concentration radiating down from the top in order to create combined on-the-spot strength in order to affect agriculture. Furthermore, in the process of advancing agriculture from dispersion to concentration, from manual labor to mechanized labor, and from individual production to collective production, the district, with its rational scale, is an appropriate sphere for the on-the-spot development of labor and land potential, the expansion of the division of social labor, the building of material-technical bases, and the establishment and consolidation of new production relationships. Thus the district is the key sphere for exercising collective mastership and advancing agriculture in the direction of large-scale socialist production.

The district economic structure is a combined structure which combines the basic-level production, commercial, and service units in the sphere of the district. It is a "unified whole," which means that it is not a single business, a single economic sector, or a single enterprise, but is the total of all economic relationships and of all exchanges, even in a small locality."*

The formation of the district economic structure is the result of the division of labor in agriculture and the division of social labor between agriculture and small industry and handicrafts, and the development of sectors and trades, on the basis of rationally and effectively using labor, land, and the other material bases, and of exploiting the sources of capital and natural resources in the district. Furthermore, it is a process of investment by the state and the production of equipment by industry, and the building of state production and circulation bases in the sphere of the district, in order to create conditions for expanding the division of labor and effectively exploiting the district's latent capabilities.

Thus the district economic structure is not formed primarily by the investment of state capital or by the decentralization of management to the district, but is based principally on the development of the districts' potential, the rational use of labor and land, and the development of sectors and trades.

The process of achieving a division of labor and reorganizing production takes place first of all in each agricultural production cooperative, but at that level there occurs not only a division of labor in individual aspects, such as a division of labor at manual labor work sites but also a division of labor among the sectors in agriculture (such as cultivation and animal husbandry) and between agriculture and industry. If there is only a division of labor and reorganization of production in individual aspects there will be no change in the production structure.

* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works." Vol 32, Su That Phublishing House, 1970, p 461.

The division of labor among the agricultural sectors and between agriculture and industry -- first of all in small industry and handicrafts -- cannot take place only in each cooperative, but also on the scale of each locality and nationwide. The district, with a rational scale with regard to labor and land, is an appropriate sphere for the division of social labor and for directly combining the division of labor in each base-level unit with the division of labor in the district.

The division of social labor by sectors, and the division of labor between agriculture and industry in the cooperatives must be based on district plans and must encompass the entire district, in order to rationally use labor and land, expand the sectors and trades, and orient the cooperatives toward specialized production combined with joint commerce. Thus the combined agricultural-industrial structure begins to take form with the division of labor in the cooperatives and takes place according to the districts division of labor plan. The division of labor in each cooperative and its growth demands the liberation of redundant labor and also creates conditions for expanding the division of labor in the sphere of the district, the building of new material-technical bases, the development of sectors and trades, and the formation of new production units. Furthermore, on the basis of the accumulated capital it is necessary to gradually build additional state economic-technical bases in the sphere of the district in order to promptly affect the further expansion of the division of labor and the development of production in the cooperatives. The process of the division of social labor in each cooperative and in the district, and the reciprocal effect that results in, and leads to the formation of, the district agricultural-industrial structure.

The division of social labor between agriculture and industry and the formation of specialized production sectors inevitably demand the merging of agriculture and industry and the production sectors. Under the conditions of the commodity production carried out by private producers, the division of labor is supplemented by the spontaneous exchange of commodities on the market. The sphere of the district allows the planned combination of agriculture and industry at the very beginning of the division of labor process, due to the nature of direct social labor and the exercise of collective mastership. On that basis there occurs the process of the planned division of social labor on a society-wide scale, and the spontaneity and anarchy that occur in the process of capitalist commodity production is avoided.

The combining of agriculture and industry in the sphere of the district during the process of the division of social labor begins with units which are still very small, so it is not yet possible to directly combine them into production combines, but only in the form of federating the production units of the sectors in a planned economic structure in the sphere of the district. The appropriate forms are a division of labor and cooperation among the units in accordance with a technical standard in order to produce products; the direct exchange of products by means of economic contracts in order to provide each other with materials and goods; federating, the pooling of production and commercial capital and the dividing of output; the contracting out of land and forests to the cooperatives and to families; the organization of contracted-out labor; the selling of raw materials and the purchasing of finished products; the purchasing and distribution of goods by commerce; buying and selling on the organized market and on the guided free market, etc. Those forms of federation ensure the normalization process and creates condition for expanded reproduction by the economic units in the sphere of

the district. Of course, federation accompanied by the process of the division of labor demands that we know how to apply the forms flexibly and with unified direction, in a manner appropriate to the horizontal system of the economic-technical sectors and the local economic structure.

The natural and economic conditions of the district determine the characteristics of the district economic structure, whether it has an agricultural-economic structure, a forestry-agriculture-industry structure, or a fishing-agriculture-industry structure. The district economic structures are formed not along the lines of self-sufficiency but along the lines of the specialization of production within the provincial and national economic development plans and in close combination with the economic-technical sectors.

The building of the district economic structure must be based on the district plans and the drafting of plans at the base level which are balanced, especially with regard to grain, labor, and land, and are balanced with regard to the volume and structure of commodities exchanged with the state in accordance with two-way contracts and exported to the other localities, in order to create conditions for expanding the division of labor and developing production in each cooperative and in the sphere of the district, while also positively carrying out the redistribution of labor locally and on a nationwide basis.

The creation of the district economic structure is intended to meet the needs of the material and cultural lives of the people in the district, supply many commodity products to the state and for export, and make increasingly greater contributions to the enterprise of socialist construction. The process of building the district economic structure is inevitably tied in with the development of education, culture, public health, and physical education and sports; the good organization of material and cultural living conditions; the building of a new countryside; the combining of the economy and national defense in the sphere of the district; and the development of the district into a fortress in the defense of the socialist homeland.

In that sense, the creation of the district economic structure is a form which creates combined development and is the basis on which to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production and bring into play the socialist collective mastership system in the rural areas.

The correct determination of the objective conditions and the appropriate forms and course of development, as stated above, allow the advancement of agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production. But in order to transform that capability into actuality, the decisive matter is to concentrate on developing agriculture and to truly regard agriculture as the most important front. That is not only a mission of the agricultural sector and the peasant class but is above all a mission of the state and of all sectors, and is a common undertaking of the entire nation. That mission is posed first of all for agriculture and demands the reorganization and development of the heavy industry, light industry, capital construction, communications and transportation, and other sectors, in a structure that is combined closely and correctly with agriculture. It is necessary to strongly develop the role of the planning organs and the distribution-circulation sectors, which are management tools of the state and strong levers for advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

Advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a very difficult and complicated revolutionary enterprise. That demands that we further strengthen the leadership of the party, strongly develop the organizational and managerial roles of the state and the collective mastership role of the working people, and mobilize all efforts on the part of the state and people to develop agriculture. The key concern is urgently providing, training, and supplementing agricultural cadres. We must achieve victory in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths, grasp the laws of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in agriculture, and be creative in selecting and applying organizational and managerial forms that are appropriate to the very diverse specific conditions of agriculture in the various areas, in order to ensure that all policies applied to actual situations bring about real economic results.

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CSO: 4209/457

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES LAND MANAGEMENT UNDER STATE GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Getting Land Management Organized According to State Guidelines"]

[Text] In agriculture, the area under cultivation is the most valuable land there is. To create it requires the investment of much toil, resources, and production experience accumulated over many years. Farming land that is suitable for growing a variety of high-value crops, especially grains, food products, and export crops, is of high economic and practical value.

In the past few years, there has been much progress in land management and use, but there is still no lack of evidence of shortcomings. In many places there exists the situation where farming area is being encroached upon and confined by many actions contrary to the guidelines of the state. This has a direct influence on the people's quality of life and the economy of the public sector. According to recent statistics of the Land Management General Department, each province loses, on an average of every 20 years, a farming area equivalent to the farming area of 1 district. Each year, the area newly brought under cultivation does not equal the area lost. There are many causes for the reduction in area under cultivation, but the principal one, other than for lawful use, is unlawful encroachment. Two instances might be singled out: state agencies and units taking land for capital construction, and people encroaching on land to build homes. There are many forms of encroachment, depending on the place and circumstances: distributing land in an off-hand way, selling land without authorization, abandoning land that has been distributed, etc. Generally, there are cases of land distribution and use that are wasteful and contrary to the guidelines of the state. Some provinces and districts distribute hundreds of hectares of land at a time without permission from the Council of Ministers. Some district agencies devote several dozen hectares of land to housing projects. On the basic level, some cooperative management boards and production units decide on their own to distribute farmland to members to build houses, especially when members let children move away from home. When the 5 percent allotted to cooperative members is extended to 10-15 percent, it encroaches on farmland of the cooperative. To take land wherever convenient, out of habit, for such efforts as water conservancy projects or communications, without observing regulations on excavation, results in many digging containers and no small amount of earth being left in the fields. In many progressive places where brick "field" furnaces are being built in orchards, a considerable amount

of fertile soil has been ruined by taking earth from the fields to make bricks. Everywhere there are instances of allowing land, reclaimed too late to be made productive, return to wasteland.

Land is the most important material base and condition for constructing and implementing socioeconomic planning and projects. Correct decisions made on land as to amount, shape, quality, borders, and usage rights will create favorable conditions for highly effective management and exploitation.

With a view to that basic need, and in order to limit and eventually eliminate the above shortcomings, the state has issued a series of decisions to organize land management and use. Land management and use is in keeping with a basic principle and ideal: All land throughout the country is under the unified management of the state following common planning and regulations aimed at protecting, using rationally and economically, and developing land along the lines of socialist large-scale production.

To carry out unified management of land according to guidelines of the state requires first of all that every person adhere firmly to the spirit of the decision of the Council of Ministers and strictly implement guidelines with the profound realization that land is a precious resource under the right of ownership of the state--that is, of all the people. Land management and use must be brought under strict control, and a sense of responsibility must be developed in units and individuals to use land rationally, economically, and with a high degree of effectiveness. That is addressed at developing production, protecting fertile soil, protecting the environment, and creating conditions favorable to organizing production throughout the country to advance toward socialist large-scale production.

To grasp the present situation of land as a basis for unified management, land survey, classification, and registration must be conducted throughout the country (according to directions given by the Council of Ministers). So far, this work has brought many results. Completed have been soil maps and current situation maps for farming and forestry land throughout the country. Finally, all villages in all provinces in the north and the south have section maps. Collective units, agencies, and individuals using land all have record books. The land management system is taking shape from the central level down to the basic level. On the central level, the Land Management General Department helps in the work and is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers; subordinate levels have land management organs directly subordinate to their people's committees. In those villages that have cadres in charge of land management, this system has been progressing favorably, the situation can be comprehensively monitored, and negative behavior can be handled as it occurs.

A number of provinces have done rather well: Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Nghe Tinh, Ho Chi Minh City, and Cuu Long have taken initial steps to stop wrongful acts of land encroachment and have gradually brought land management under strict control.

There has been some turbulence in the land situation due to project changes and changes in production orientation or to changes in land users, so cadres are

needed to take charge and follow closely, check thoroughly, make timely corrections, and thereby ensure that the most current situation of the land is reflected.

Land is crucially important to the quality of life and activities of every citizen, so everyone has a responsibility to understand and strictly implement guidelines on the use and protection of land with resolve; to use land economically and with a high degree of effectiveness, make farmland constantly increase in fertility.

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CSO: 4909/449

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SOUTH PLANTS 90 PERCENT OF SUMMER-FALL CROP AT IDEAL TIME

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Provinces of Nam Bo: Nearly 90 Percent of the Summer-Fall Rice Crop Planted During the Optimum Season"]

[Text] By the middle of July, the provinces of Nam Bo concluded the summer-fall rice planting season. Provinces from Thuan Hai South planted more than 523,000 hectares, reaching 97 percent of the planning goal and expanding the summer-fall crop area to 66,000 hectares more than that of last year. The Mekong River Delta provinces alone planted more than 459,000 hectares, which surpassed the previous summer-fall crop area by 57,000 hectares. Ninety percent of the rice area was planted at the best time of the year (April, May, June), which avoids early floods, yet does not adversely affect arrangements of the agricultural production cycle.

Seven localities that surpassed goals for areas under cultivation were: Cun Long, Ben Tre, An Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Dong Thap, and Ho Chi Minh City. These seven units surpassed the goal set for the area to be planted by 31,300 hectares; Cuu Long surpassed its goal by more than any other, nearly 14,000 hectares. Meanwhile, Minh Hai and Kien Giang only met 46.5 percent of the planting goal.

Localities continue to get together in the fields to protect and care for the crop at the end of the season. A timely and concentrated application of insecticide was delivered to about 36,000 hectares of insect-infested rice. Though they arranged to do the planting early in order to finish the harvest during the middle 10 days of August, provinces farthest up the Mekong, like An Giang and Dong Thap, are concentrating on the construction and reinforcement of hundreds more paddy dikes and retaining walls as protection against early floods. An Giang's storm protection and flood prevention command post organized a network that reaches out to villages and hamlets with a plan for protecting each field and each area, considering it the main task at hand to keep the entire area of summer-fall rice safe in any contingency.

The first planting has ripened. Ten out of the 14 provinces and cities that planted the summer-fall crop harvested more than 26,000 hectares. According to initial reports from a number of places, rice yield on the area harvested was moderately high. An Giang and Hau Giang have been averaging 35-37 quintals per hectare. Ten thousand hectares of Cuu Long's early rice averaged 30 quintals per hectare; very many villages and production collectives achieved 40 quintals or more.

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CSO: 4909/449

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH SUMMER-FALL RICE--To date, Phu Khanh Province has harvested almost 4,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Ninh Hoa District took the lead in this task with more than 1,000 hectares harvested. The province's average yield is almost 35 quintal per hectare. In addition to harvesting the summer-fall rice, the province has planted more than 6,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, more than 30 percent of the planned area. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of late June, Cuu Long Province had harvested more than 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, more than 50 percent of the planted area. The average rice yield is 28 quintals per hectare. Along with harvesting the summer-fall rice the province to date has planted 70,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 82]

AN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--An Giang Province to date has completed planting nearly 119,400 hectares of 10th-month rice. Thanks to early preparations, the province has completed its plan norm according to schedule. Local peasants are now caring for their ricefields and making preparations to cope with possible floods and harmful insects. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

TIEN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date, Tien Giang Province has planted 18,100 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 50 percent of the planned area. The province has also sown 19,500 hectares of rice seedlings for the winter-spring crop. Harmful insects have appeared in various areas and the local peasants and people last week saved more than 6,400 hectares of 10th-month rice from being ravaged by the insects. The province has also harvested 39,200 hectares of summer-fall rice and planted almost 9,400 hectares of subsidiary crops. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--Last year Tien Giang Province planted 188,500 hectares of rice, overfulfilling the plan norm by almost 2 percent. As a result, as of 30 August the province had delivered to state granaries 111,600 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm by 1.5 percent. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts took the lead in this task, overfulfilling their plan norms by 37 and 23 percent respectively. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

HANOI FLOODS--Despite great efforts by peasants and agricultural cooperatives in draining water from waterlogged ricefields, more than 3,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were damaged by the recent flood in outlying districts of Hanoi. These districts are mobilizing manpower to save ripening ricefields and sow more rice seedlings for retransplanting to drained acreage. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 82]

TORNADO IN THANH HOA--On 6 September a tornado hit Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province, damaging 102 houses and injuring 81 persons. Fifty-one families totaling 350 persons were left homeless and the local authorities are providing them with temporary shelters, food and money to relieve their difficulties. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 82]

QUANG NAM-DANANG FLOODING--Strong winds and heavy rains triggered by Typhoon No 5 have caused flooding of more than 9,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice and more than 2,000 hectares of cassava and sweet potatoes in Quang Nam-Danang Province. A number of canals in Hoa Vang, Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Thang Binh and Tam Ky districts were also damaged. The provincial people's committee is guiding various localities in quickly harvesting the early summer-fall rice crop and caring for the late summer-fall rice crop. [BK130339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CSO: 4209/494

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONFERENCE ON MOVEMENT TO USE ELECTRICITY ECONOMICALLY HELD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Experiences Exchanged and Measures Discussed to Promote the Movement to Use Electricity Rationally and Economically; Emulation Campaign Launched to Use Electricity Rationally, Save 5 Percent of Electricity Use in Production and 15 Percent of Electricity Used in the Collective Sector"]

[Text] On 20 July the Municipal Trade Union Federation and the Electric Power Service held a conference to exchange experiences and discuss measures for promoting the movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and in the collective sector among cadres and workers, in order to overcome difficulties, fulfill the 1982 plan, and achieve outstanding accomplishments to celebrate the Ninth Municipal Party Organization Congress.

Participating in the conference were representatives of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, Electric Power Corporation No 1, the trade union of the electricity sector, the Transmission Service, the electricity branches, the directors and deputy directors, the trade union secretaries, the heads of electrical machinery offices of 37 factories and enterprises, etc.

After the opening remarks of comrade Pham Loi, a member of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee, and secretary of the Municipal Trade Union Federation, the conferences heard comrade Pham Tac, deputy secretary of the Trade Union Federation, report on some experiences and measures in organizing the movement to "use electricity rationally and economically" among the workers and civil servants in the capital.

With regard to the rational and economical use of electricity in production, recently a number of factories in the capital have achieved a number of initial accomplishments. A number of base-level trade unions coordinated with the directors in drafting and implementing plans to use electricity rationally and economically, such as at the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Factory, the 8-3 Textile Mill, the Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Enterprise, etc.

Many enterprises have organized the implementation of such management measures as determining the consumption of electric power per unit of output, and inspecting and rationally arranging the electric illumination systems. The Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Enterprise set electric power consumption norms for each production phase.

The Thuy Khue department decreased its electricity consumption per unit of production. The X40 Enterprise reduced its consumption from 80 KWH per 1,000 dong of production to 62 KWH. The Electric Power Service has completed the establishment of electricity consumption norms and a system of rewards and punishments for production installations.

In addition to the management measures, many enterprises have implemented technical measures. Many units improved old, decrepit electricity systems. The Tien Bo Printing Plant, the Viet-Hung Electrical Machinery Factory, the Gia Lam Railroad Shop, the Thong Nhat Electrical Machinery Factory, etc., installed and operated condensers. With regard to the rational, economical use of electricity in consumption, many enterprises used such combined measures as separating the consumer electricity system from the production electricity system, installing a separate meter for each block of houses and each household, organizing inspections of norm fulfillment, etc. In the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of this year, the Electric Power Service installed 13,200 additional electricity meters for households using electricity. Thanks to the implementation of those combined measures, the economizing of electricity in consumption brought about clear economic results. The electricity consumed in a number of collective housing areas.

However, the movement to use electricity rationally and economically has not yet been developed deeply and broadly, and a number of units have not yet done a good job. There are still many deficiencies in the management and distribution of electricity and its use in production and consumption, which have caused waste and large losses, and have caused electricity, always in short supply, to become even more scarce, quality to decline, and the number of adverse influences on the production and life of the city's people to increase.

In order to concentrate electricity on doing a better job of serving production, in order to rapidly increase production for society and stabilize the people's living conditions, all cadres and workers must strengthen their sense of responsibility and spirit of collective mastership and develop the movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and consumption deeply and widely in all enterprises, construction sites, stores, hospitals, schools, organs, and collective housing areas.

The conference listened to a factual report on the economical use of electricity in the Machine Tools Manufacturing Factory No 1, the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Factory, the Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Factory, and Railoring Shop No 10, and listened to the opinions of representatives of Electric Power Department No 1, the Electric Power Service, etc. The conference discussed measures that will be taken to use electricity in production and life better and more economically and to make the movement deeper and broader.

The Trade Union Federation launched an emulation movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and collective housing areas among cadres and workers. In production, it is necessary to strive to increase the Cos Φ ratio to more than .85, save at least 5 percent of the electricity used in production, and reduce by at least 15 percent the electricity consumed in the collective sector.

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CSO: 4209/489

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRICITY CUT IN HANOI IN DAYTIME

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jul 82 p 4

[You Should Know column: "Electricity for Civilian Use Will Continue to Be Cut During the Day in the City Proper"]

[Text] The Electric Power Service announces that due to the prolonged heat and drought, priority in the supplying of electricity is still given to fighting drought. From now until there is sufficient water for agriculture, the Service will continue to interrupt electricity for use by the people in the city proper during the day. The period of interruption will be from 0600 hours to 1700 hours.

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GSO: 4209/489

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DIESEL GENERATING PLANT RESTORES GENERATORS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Khac Tram: "Diesel Generating Plant Restores Nine Diesel Electricity Generators"]

[Text] The Hanoi Diesel Generating Plant, which began operations on 1 June 1981, is 1 year old. Last year, although it had to stabilize its organization and production and working conditions, and although its principal fuel -- oil -- was not supplied in sufficient quantities, the cadres, workers, and personnel of the plant, manifesting a spirit of mastery, overcame all difficulties and gradually advanced to fulfilling the missions assigned it, in order to contribute to sending electricity into the grid to serve production and the lives of the people.

Since the beginning of this year the plant's main difficulty have been the lack of oil. The amount supplied has met only 40 percent of its needs. The plant has stressed the rationalization of production and promoted a movement to economize in the use of oil. The plant has used less than the planned amounts of fuel oil and grease. The plant has also used 1.1 percent less electricity for self-consumption than planned. The plant has fulfilled its plan during the first months of this year. Its cadres and workers have also restored nine diesel generators and brought them into operation in order to increase the output of electricity.

The plant's plan for this year is 8 million kwh greater than in 1981. It has set as a struggle goal fulfilling its plan 6 days before the deadline.

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CSO: 4209/483

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFT MATERIALS SAID SENT FROM HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 3

[In the Small Industry-Handicraft Installations Column by Minh Hoang: "Materials... 'Pass Through the Fence'"]

[Text] Recently the people and handicraft workers of Hanoi have complained a good deal about some corporations, enterprises, etc., continuing to blithely allow materials to "pass through the fence" and be taken hundreds or thousands of kilometers away to be used, at a time when the city is encountering considerable difficulties in providing jobs because materials are in short supply or because not all of the materials needed are available. Such organizations make all kinds of excuses to defend their acts: Hanoi lacks technical skills, the quality of its products is poor, and production costs are high, so other places must "shoulder" part of the plan; such materials must be used to exchange for other materials Hanoi lacks, etc. No matter how right or wrong they are, the responsible organs must explain their acts, if for no other reason because the state supplies materials to Hanoi on a priority basis so that the city can provide jobs for unemployed workers. If one thinks in purely commercial terms, it would be better to give those materials directly to such localities. Why should Hanoi be made an unnecessary intermediate step?

Speaking of materials "passing through the fence," the handicraft workers of Hanoi remember the materials of a certain corporation "passing through the fence" in 1981, although that corporation still insists that "nothing happened." Even so, taking advantage of the city's situation, many corporations, enterprises, organs, etc., have rushed to "market" goods which have been brought in from afar. One corporation reduced its contracting out -- its principal mission -- to do service work via the simplest route: buying and selling. In order to have goods to sell it sent out in two shipments 3,700 kilograms of carbon black, 4,000 kilograms of zinc powder, 400 kilograms of curing chemicals, 300 kilograms of pigment, and 70,000 cans of milk. All of those materials, raw materials, and products were sold at negotiated prices totalling 1,348,900 dong. The purchaser also "studied" the people of Hanoi and sold those materials at negotiated prices to its installations -- sold before the eyes of the people of Hanoi -- at a total price of 4,192,000 dong, a profit of 2,843,100 dong (of course, that price was lower than the market value). When some people asked why such a cozy deal was made they were told that the materials were sold at a preferential price in order to obtain 50 tons of crepe.

"In spring the swallow brings the shuttle." A whole year passed between last year's spring and this year's spring, but there was no sign of the crepe. The only things brought back were tens of thousands of pairs of poor-quality bicycle tires. Now there are thousands of pieces of rubber in a state warehouse have become too soft and are stuck together. Good-quality goods, poor-quality goods, goods passing through warehouses, and goods stored in warehouses -- the functional organs will categorize them. I only want to say that when the corporation sold those chemicals the handicraft workers of Hanoi had to buy here and there on the market each kilogram of carbon black and zinc powder, and each ounce of curing agent in order to produce bicycle tires to sell to the commercial corporation. That was quite a joke! Even worse, at a time when the consumers of Hanoi, especially the children, lacked milk, 70,000 cans of milk were allowed to "pass through the fence."

I believe that it is necessary to prevent materials from "passing through the fence." That should be accomplished promptly to restore economic order. It is also necessary to review a considerable number of materials, raw materials, etc., the corporations, enterprises etc., have allowed to "pass through the fence" during the past year, to find out whether there are any left and bring back to the city those that are useful for production and are of real service to the lives of the people. That is the best way to restore economic order in the city.

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CSO: 3209/483

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

QUALITY CONTROL STAMP--According to regulations, the state's quality control stamp has three categories: High level, level 1 and level 2. To date no product throughout the country has been awarded the high-level quality stamp. In 1980, the state issued certificates and level-1 quality stamps to four products three of which belonged to our city. They were the 3- to 10-mm diameter gimlet manufactured by Tool Factory No 1, the fine cloth produced by Textile Plant 8-3 and the 320-kva transformer made by the Transformer Factory. In 1982, the state issued a certificate and level-1 quality stamp to the ceiling fan with 1.400-mm long blades activated by a capacitor and manufactured by the Thong Nhat Electric Motor Enterprise. This fan is the fifth product of the nationwide industrial production sector and the first product of the Hanoi local industry. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/458

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION PLAN DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Chu Duc Soan: "Some Features of the Implementation of the Municipal Communications-Transportation Sector's Plan for the First 6 Months of the Year"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of the year only three units of the municipal communications-transportation sector -- the River Transportation Corporation, the Suburban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation, and the Passenger Bus Assembly Enterprise -- fulfilled their plans.

The units in the transportation, machinery repair, communications, and construction sectors fell short of their plans because of a lack of materials, parts, electricity, and POL. The Communications Machinery Enterprise, the Communications Construction Corporation, the Hanoi Road Management Department, the Electric Tramway Corporation, and the Hanoi Truck Repair Enterprise lacked materials and parts so they fell short of their main plans and their workers did not have enough work. The Hanoi Automobile Repair Enterprise now has very little business because it has no spare parts with which to do repairs. In the past it repaired an average of 25 vehicles a month, but during the past six months the largest number repaired in any one month was 8. The enterprise had to rely on the production of springs and on secondary productions to pay salaries to the workers. Because it had no materials or spare part, the number of trains operated by the Electric Tramway Corporation fell from 25 to 13 and the number of cars in operation declined from 32 to 23. During the first six months of the year its income and per-worker output ratios were very low, equal to only one-half of its capability in comparison to last year. The shortage of electricity is creating difficulties for the machinery repair units. At the Boat-Barge Building Enterprise, on the average there is electricity only 2 or 3 days, and on days when there is electricity it is available only 3 to 4 hours. During the first 6 months of the year the enterprise attained only 37 percent of its annual plan. During the second quarter, due to the unstable supplying of POL a number of production and commercial have had to reduce the number of facilities in operation. During the first 6 months of the year the Cargo Transportation Corporation lost 6,368 vehicle-days were lost because of a lack of POL. During the period from the beginning of April to the beginning of May only one-third of the facilities were in operation. Therefore, the corporation attained only 46 percent of its annual plan with regard to tons of cargo and 42 percent with regard to tons/kilometers.

However, despite the common difficulties many units, because of correct awareness, changed their production and commercial methods so that they could be appropriate to the actual circumstances, so they both ensured the fulfillment of the norms of the 6-months plan and concerned themselves with the living conditions of the cadres and workers. For example, the River Transportation Corporation transported coal to Son Tay and on the return trip brought sand back to Hanoi; the Suburban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation used small machinery and small, efficient groups of workers, who went long distances to build rural roads with on-the-spot materials, etc.

During the first 6 months of the year there also occurred a number of phenomena: the quality of products did not meet technical requirements; some of the vehicles that had undergone major repairs had to be repaired again; and the new products, such as the 48-seat passenger bus of the Bus Assembly Enterprise and the steel-prowed cement boats of the Communications Construction Corporation and the Boat-Barge Building Enterprise did not sell. In addition to factors regarding quality, materials, raw materials, and high production costs, the products were carelessly made and were not built in correct accordance with the technical specifications and standards.

In a number of units there was a tendency to spread forces thin. For example, the Communications Construction Corporation had few construction workers and its capabilities were limited, but at the same time it constructed five or six projects, which led to failure to concentrate on definitively completing any of them. Some projects have been under construction for more than 2 years but have not yet been completed. Because the Suburban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation concentrated on the mid-scale repair of roads it neglected routine repairs on the roads under its management. A number of transportation units, especially the passenger transportation corporation contracted out commercial income but did not supply sufficient spare parts, so many of the vehicles broke down. According to a report, in May only about half of the corporation's vehicles were in operation. To keep the busses in operation, the drivers and assistant drivers had to buy spare parts and tires on the outside. To obtain the money with which to purchase them, many drivers and assistant drivers collected fees for transporting people and cargo that were five or six times too high, but did not tear up the tickets, or sold tickets to customers that were two or three times too high. For those reasons, combined with the increase in fuel prices, during the first 6 months of the year the corporation attained only 42 percent of its annual plan, and its estimated losses amounted to about 6 million dong.

In order to create favorable conditions for the units to endeavor to fulfill this year's plan, the units in the sector must change and reorient their production and commercial directions and change all aspects of their management. The repair enterprises and those building new facilities must improve the quality of their spare parts and products by technical measures. The producers must maintain the principles regarding technical procedures and ensure that there are customers to purchase the products, and that there are sufficient commercial facilities in operation. The transportation units must create all conditions for the drivers to maintain their vehicles, and must review the contracting-out methods and the compulsory stipulations when contracting out, in order to promptly correct deficiencies and distortions in the implementation process. It is necessary to continually

educate the vehicle drivers, train conductors, and ticket sellers to improve their attitude toward service and oppose negative manifestations on the vehicles, on the trains, and at the train and bus stations. Only if the units ensuring communications and construction emphasize planning, management, and techniques can they build projects rapidly, effectively, and definitively. Because they lack work and electricity after they reorient production and accept additional secondary work, some units must rapidly stabilize their consciousness so that they can participate in production immediately.

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CSO: 4209/483

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TWO WOMEN IN HANOI SUBWARD CRITICIZED FOR SUPERSTITIOUS ACTIVITIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Chi Tinh: "Something We Must Continue to Do Everywhere, at All Times"]

[Text] The night of 22 June 1982. It was very hot. The TV station was continuing its telecasts of the Espana-82 world soccer matches. But the assembly hall of Construction Corporation No 3 was crowded with people who had come to participate in a people's meeting criticize Tran Thi Nguyet, 23 years old, of No 113, hamlet No 2, Vinh Phuc (Cong Vi Subward), who plied superstitious trades and called herself a "divine being" to deceive backward people and take their money. Faced with the specific, clear-cut evidence, Nguyet had to admit her error of engaging in an illegal livelihood and promise to mend her ways.

That was not the first time the people of Cong Vi Subward had to educate people engaged in superstitious trades. That was the second time in June alone that they had done so. On the previous occasion the people criticized Tran Thi Thuy Loan, a "colleague" of Nguyet.

Those two activities of the people of Cong Vi subward reflected the role and spirit of the people in admonishing, educating, and compelling everyone to live and work in accordance with laws. After hours of tiresome work in oppressive weather, who wouldn't want to rest and relax? But as people who are the collective masters, the people of Cong Vi have contributed part of their valuable time and expressed their sincere opinions in the struggle to build a new way of life and the new man. They have not only educated Thi Nguyet and Thi Loan but have warned and admonished people in Cong Vi Subward specifically, and in the capital in general, who have engaged in or are engaging in superstitious trades, or who treat illnesses by nonscientific, mysterious methods.

In the same subward, 15 days after Thi Loan, Thi Nguyet was brought before the people for criticism because she engaged in superstitious trades. That proves that the vestiges of the old society and negative manifestations have not been essentially eliminated, which causes us to have to continue the struggle. That is a fact. What must be discussed is whether we dare motive the masses to struggle, as Ba Dinh Precinct and Cong Vi Subward do. In the first quarter 1982 many subwards and units organized effective people's activities to criticize law violators. But

now, when one walks around Hanoi one sees many violations and the reoccurrence of many negative phenomena, but they are not criticized, as in Cong Vi. For example, recently there were discovered a considerable number of people who illegally used electricity to produce ice cream, tapped into public water pipes, illegally built houses, etc. In addition to dealing with them administratively and legally, if such people are brought before the people for criticism, that will serve to educate such people and to warn and stop many others who intend to engage in illegal livelihoods, by the above-mentioned schemes. In the final analysis, that will be up to the consciousness, initiative, and sense of responsibility of the cadres in charge of each locality.

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CSO: 4209/483

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hồ Đắc Ân [HOOF DAWCS AAN] deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice President of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association, Ho Chi Minh City; born in 1905 in Hue, he died after an illness, on 20 Aug 82 in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 22 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Căn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Vice President and Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

*Chairman of the [Performing] Artists Council; he was mentioned in connection with this new Council in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 82 p 4)

Huỳnh Văn Cường [HUYNHF VAWN CUWOWNGF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Song Be Province; recently he attended a meeting in support of the campaign for peace and disarmament. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Water Conservancy; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association; he was received by members of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship with People of Other Nations to present this new Association. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 82 p 4)

Bùi Xuân Dương [BUIF XUAAN ZUWOWNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about military inductions in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Đinh Đăng Đình [DINH DAWNG DINHJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Photographers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lêu Hồng Hiến [LEEUF HOONGF HIEEN] deceased

A Department Head in the Ministry of Interior; born on 16 Oct 29, he died on 12 Aug 82. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOC HOANF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 Aug 82 he attended a meeting called by the Secretariat of the Central Committee to talk about youth proselytizing. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 82 p 1)

Đỗ Hội [DOOX HOOLIJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province; his interview on dealing with returned war veterans appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jul 82 p 3)

Tô Hùng [TOO HUWNG]

Director of the Marx-Lenin Publishing House; on 17 Jul 82 he headed a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP to Laos. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 82 p 4)

Phạm Khai [PHAMJ KHAI]

Minister of Electric Power of the SRV; on 9 Aug 82 he was received by the Chairman of the Kampuchea Council of Ministers, Chan Si in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 82 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Folk Literature Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations; his article on Vietnam's Science and Technology Associations appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 82 p 3)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUIS KYF] aka Thành Vệ [THANHF VEEJ] aka Phác Can [PHACS CAN] aka Lưu Quang Khái [LƯWU QUANG KHAIR] deceased

Assistant to the Director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 1 Aug 82 he died after a sudden illness while on a mission in Bangkok. He was born on 31 Oct 1919 in Quang Nam. In 1937 he was the Secretary of the Nam Ky Democratic Youth Federation and Editor in chief of its newspaper. Subsequently, he was the Deputy editor of the newspapers DAN TIEN, DAN MUON, TIEN TOI, and the Editor of LAO DONG, PHO THONG and DAN CHUNG. A number of his articles deal with the Vietnamese Communist point of view concerning world events. He also wrote about literature. He was the Secretary General of the Proselyting Department of the Indochina Leftist Writers Federation. After 1945 he was the Editor in chief of the newspaper QUYET THANG, organ of the Trung Bo Vietnamese Independence League, and of ANH SANG, organ of the Society for the Study of Marxism in Trung Bo. He organized and developed 15 journalist organizations and was active in strengthening the unity between journalists from all over the world. In Oct 81, at the 10th Congress of the International Journalists Organization, he was elected to the Presidium and became one of the Vice Chairmen of the Organization. By his articles and activities, he gained support and sympathy for Vietnam's journalists and people. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 82 p 4)

Thích Thế Long [THICHS THEES LONG]

Standing Vice Chairman of the Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 14-16 Aug 82 he was Deputy Chief of the delegation to Mongolia for the 6th Asian Buddhist Congress. (NHAN DAN 14 Aug 82 p 1)

Lưu Trọng Lữ [LUWU TRONGJ LUW]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Đặng Thai Mai [DAWNGJ THAI MAI]

President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hồng Nghi [NGUYEENX HOONGF NGHI]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Vũ Tiến Nguyễn [VUX TIEENS NGUYEEN] deceased

Member of the VCP; a Specialist 5 of the Ministry of Finance; former Principal of the Finance and Accounting Middle School, Ministry of Finance; he died on 21 Aug 82 after an illness, at age 57. (NHAN DAN 22 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nhỏ [NGUYEENX VAWN NHOWX]

Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 10 Aug 82 he spoke at a meeting of the VFF to mobilize support for peace and disarmament. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 82 p 4)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Singers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWUX HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG]

Vice Minister of National Defense; recently, representing the Council of State Office, he received a Laos delegation. (NHAN DAN 13 Aug 82 p 1)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Nations; on 13 Aug 82 he presented his credentials to the Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 11-14 Aug 82 he participated in the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee meeting to discuss ways to implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Trần Hữu Tiêm [TRAANF HUWUX TIEEMF]

*Acting Secretary General of the Vietnam Architects Group; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lê Tinh [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; on 28 Jul 82 he was scheduled to appear on Hanoi Television to discuss flood countermeasures. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jul 82 p 4)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 14 Aug 82 he met with the PRC Ambassador to announce the release of 12 prisoners. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 4)

Hoàng Tước [HOANGF TUWOWCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about military inductions in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn [NGUYEENX VAWN]

Head of the Department of Sericulture, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on sericulture in Bao Loc District appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 2)

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